

NEW YORK FEARS FRESH SUBMARINE CRISIS MAY ARISE

German Under Foreign Sec-
retary Justifies Sinking
Of Neutral Ships

'CARRY MUNITIONS'
Cannot Consider British
Traders Peaceful As
They Are Armed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, November 17.—American
fears of a new crisis on the matter of
submarine warfare are confirmed by
an interview given by the German
Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs to
a correspondent of the New York
Times, in which the former defends
the sinking of neutral vessels because
"they are transporting ammunition and
other contraband" and declaring that
British ships cannot be considered
peaceful traders because they are
armed.

London, November 17.—The
Danish steamer Therese (1,323 tons)
and the British steamer Trevarrack
(4,195 tons) have been sunk.

HINT AT LLOYD GEORGE FOR FOOD CONTROLLER

Said Not to Be Unwilling; Par-
liament Thinks War Will Be
Long; Welcome Economy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 17.—The pro-
posals made by Mr. Walter Runciman,
President of the Board of Trade, are still the topic. Com-
ments are unanimous in describing
public feeling as one akin to relief
and thankfulness, recognising that
the new policy is another step
in the prosecution of the grand pur-
pose of winning the war.

The Daily News says that the re-
ception by the public of Mr. Runciman's proposals should encourage
the Food Controller to use his
powers to the fullest extent. "The
nation is impatient of official ex-
hortations to economy and more
than ready to submit to a definite
regime."

Lobbyists point out that a feature
of yesterday's debate was the general
assumption that the war will be long
and further measures will be
necessary.

The Times understands that the issue
of food-tickets at present is
improbable. It says that there is
reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd
George, who was the chief advocate
in the Cabinet of Mr. Runciman's
proposals, is not unwilling to assume
the post of Food Controller. The
name of Lord Devonport, chairman
of the Port of London Authority, is
also mentioned in this connection.

The Kitchen Committee of the
House of Commons provides a daily
vegetarian menu, which has also
been instituted on the railways.

Farewell Meeting In Honor of Dr. Wu Is Largely Attended

A farewell meeting in honor of
Dr. Wu Ting-fang, under the auspices
of the five largest Shanghai
Chinese Associations, was held
yesterday afternoon in Chang Su-
ho's garden. The meeting was at-
tended by almost every prominent
Shanghai Chinese. In the evening
a dinner was given in Dr. Wu's
honor. Dr. Wu said that his
diplomatic watchwords will be
"Truth" and "Sincerity." Dr. C. C.
Wu, Councillor of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs is in town and will
accompany his father to Peking—
probably next Tuesday.

Baron Hayashi to Mediate In Laohsikai Controversy In Place of Sir J. Jordan

Government Stops Province's Sending 'Irresponsible
Comments'; Hsia Yi-ting Intends to Resign

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)
Peking, November 19.—According
to the Kuo-feng-pao, Baron
Hayashi, Japanese Minister to
Peking, will mediate in the Laohsikai
affair, in Sir John Jordan's stead,
owing to the latter's departure.
Baron Hayashi, who went to Mukden,
will be back in Peking on the
22nd inst.

A big meeting of citizens of Chihli
Province will be held tomorrow, in
the Tung-an Hotel, in connection
with the Laohsikai incident. Re-
presentatives of the Chinese press
have been invited.

Last night, President Li Yuan-
hung called personally upon Hsia
Shih-chang, in the latter's residence.

Stop Provincial Comments

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, November 18.—In view of
the numerous strongly-worded tele-
grams from all over the country
protesting concerning the Laohsikai
affair and their prejudicial effect on
the negotiations, the Government
has circularised the provincial auth-
orities, instructing them not to send
further irresponsible comments on
the question. It has warned sub-
ordinates likewise to refrain from
criticism.

It is stated that Hsia Yi-ting, the
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
has decided to resign, owing to the
hostility of Parliament and the
public towards him. It is under-
stood that his resignation, when
tendered, will not be announced till
the arrival of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

The meeting of the Constitution
Drafting Conference held yesterday
was without result. The proceed-
ings were very disorderly and the
Speaker ultimately adjourned the
meeting.

A telegram, with the names of the
French Ask Definite
Pledges From Greece

Include Expulsion Of Aus-
tro-German Agents, French Occu-
pation Of Neutral Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, November 16.—General
Roques, the French Minister of War,
has handed the Premier a memoran-
dum of demands, implying that he
expects a written reply. The
memorandum is believed to re-
quire pledges of Greece's friend-
ship, including the use of the Greek
railways, the surrender of a quantity
of artillery, the expulsion of suspect-
ed German agents and the occupa-
tion of the neutral zone between
New and Old Greece by the French.

GERMANS' RAID IN GULF
OF FINLAND DISASTROUS

Lost Six Or Nine Of Largest
And Most Modern Tor-
pedo-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 16.—An Ad-
miralty communiqué estimates that,
during the German raid in the Gulf
of Finland, mentioned on the 13th, the
Germans lost between six and nine of
their largest and most modern tor-
pedo-boats.

Special U.S. 'Xmas
Mail Closes Today

The regular mail to go to
America on the liner China closed
at the American Postal Agency
last night but Postal Agent
Darragh, having learned that the
tender for the ship will not leave
the Customs' jetty until 5 o'clock
this afternoon, has decided to open
a supplementary mail. The postal
agency therefore will be open this
afternoon between the hours of
3 and 4 o'clock for those wishing
to post additional letters and
packages.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Nov. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
For Europe:
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazon M. Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:
The French mail of October 15 is
due at Hongkong on November 22,
and here on November 25. Left
Saigon on November 15 per M.M.
s.s. Amazon.

The French mail of October 29
is due at Hongkong on December 1
and here on December 4. Left
Port Said on November 5, per M.M.
s.s. Athos.

DEARER NEWSPAPERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

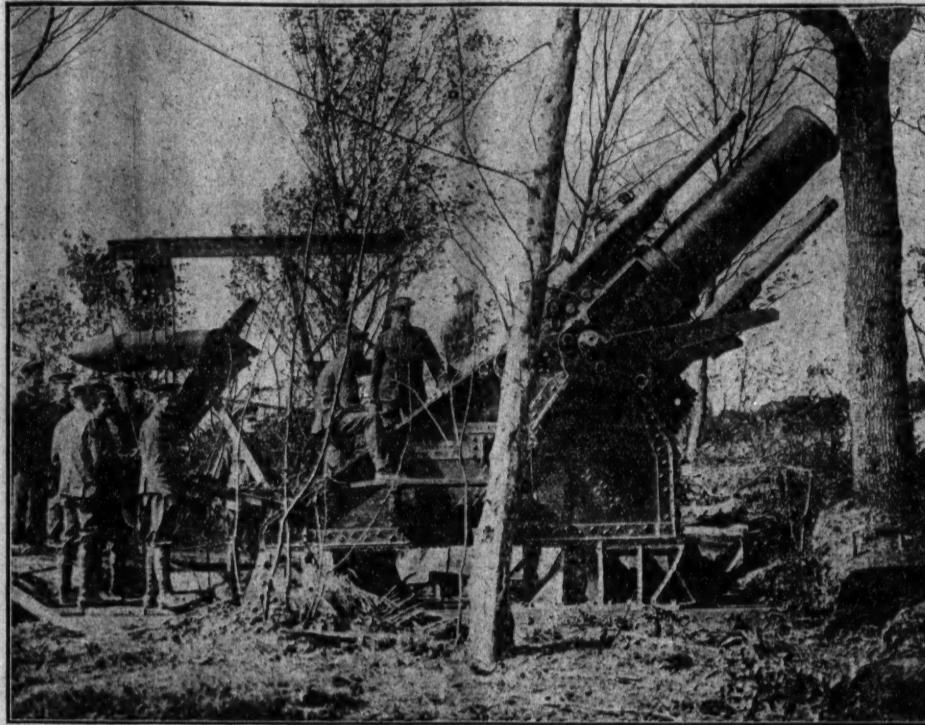
London, November 17.—There will
be a meeting of newspaper pro-
prietors in London, on Monday, to
consider increasing prices. The
Daily News announces a reduction
in size, in order to lessen the tonnage
of importing paper.

SIENKIEWICZ DEAD

(Reuter's Service)

Berne, November 16.—The death
is announced of Henryk Sienkiewicz,
the famous Polish novelist.

British Official War Photo Big Howitzer in Action



This is one of the huge guns used to batter the German trenches to pieces before the British Infantry charges. They hurl a projectile weighing nearly 900 pounds about 15 miles.

Deutschland Starts On Return Voyage From America To Germany

Carries G.\$2,000 Cargo; Rub-
ber, Nickel, Zinc, Silver
And Embassy Mail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New London, Conn., November 17.—
The German submarine Deutschland
sailed this morning.

The cargo of the Deutschland is
valued at G.\$2,000,000 and com-
prises rubber, nickel, zinc, silver
bars and the Embassy mail.

Belgium Seeks Help From United States

Appeals For Active Inter-
vention Regarding Deporta-
tions By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 17.—The
Belgian Minister has appealed to the
State Department for active inter-
vention in the matter of the deporta-
tions from Belgium.

Sir R. Ho Tung Gives \$50,000 War Bonds To Hongkong University

Half of Big Subscription;
Splendid Record of Charitable
And Patriotic Donations

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Hongkong, November 18.—Sir
Robert Ho Tung has subscribed
\$100,000 to the British war loan, of
which amount he has donated
\$50,000 in war bonds to the endow-
ment fund of Hongkong University,
being his fourth munificent gift to
the University. Sir Robert Ho
Tung's gifts now comprise:

\$10,000 to the University, six years
ago

\$50,000 to the University in 1914

\$5,000 to the University annually
for ten years.

\$50,000 6% war bonds to the
University

\$10,000 to the Prince of Wales
Fund

\$50,000 for two aeroplanes and
motor ambulances

\$6,000 towards the cost of the Tai
Yau Bank aeroplane, in addition to
liberal donations to local and Canton
relief funds.

It is an uncommon thing to see a
soldier who has not one or more
service decorations. There are prob-
ably 400,000 Iron Crosses, second
class, worn in Germany today—in
fact the enormous demand has
caused the silver with which the
crosses are rimmed to go sky high
in price.

In spite of the heavy losses, there
is but little mourning to be seen on
the streets. In my visit to France
and Belgium, I saw more mourning
being worn by the women in a week
than I saw in Germany in two
months. The absence of the death
symbols is due to the wish of the
Kaiser expressed at the beginning of
the war.

One of the curious things to be
met with in Berlin and some of the

What Three Germans Think Of Their Treatment in U.S.

Herbert Bayard Swope Writes of Visits With Dr. Dem-
burg and Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed

(By Herbert Bayard Swope in New
York World)

During my stay in Berlin I visited
three Germans who are well-known
in America—Dr. Dernburg, Capt.
von Papen and Capt. Boy-Ed. All
three were recalled from their
official duties in this country at the
request of Washington. Dernburg
is philosophical regarding his work
in America. He expressed himself
as being without rancor over the
treatment he had received. He was
living in his beautiful home in
Grunewald, Berlin and is working on
housing plans for the poor. Boy-Ed,
who was formerly the German
naval attache in this country, still
holds the position of intelligence
officer on the Admiralty staff which
he assumed upon his return from
this country. He is very bitter over
his recall and insists that American
officials and newspapers did not give
him a square deal.

There is a suspicious absence of
little dogs in Germany these days.

Fish is the great staple of
the German diet today, and of the fish
the king is the tuna.

Meat is permitted only on five days

in Germany, and only for one meal
on each of these days. The "speak-
easies" will sell you meat with your
meals at any time. It is given some
fancy name to mislead the police in
case of a raid. The names mislead
the diners too, though perhaps that
is just as well because it is to be
feared that if the diners knew what
they were really eating, they would
not eat.

These offensives afford a dénouement
to the statements made by the Berlin
papers that Germany intended to
limit her action on the western front
to defensive operations. These state-
ments had misled nobody in France
and yesterday's attacks were expect-
ed.

British Extend Front

London, November 17.—General Sir
Douglas Haig reported this morning:

As the result of our operations on
Thursday, we extended our front at
Beaucourt eastward along the north
bank of the Acre. A strong counter-
attack in the afternoon forced us to
relinquish part of the ground gained
eastwards of Butte de Warlencourt.

There was heavy hostile shelling
during the night at Beaumont-Hamel.
We twice successfully raided the
enemy's trenches north-east of
Wulverghem, taking prisoners and
inflicting considerable losses.

General Haig reported this even-
ing: Since the 13th, we have taken a
total of 6,190 prisoners. We heavily
bombed the enemy's trench-lines in
the neighborhood of Loos and
Hulluch.

Our aeroplanes bombarded two im-
portant junctions in the enemy's
lines of communication. Five enemy
machines were brought down and
five damaged. Three of ours are
missing.

Fuller information confirms the
magnitude of the British success at
the Acre, especially the fact that the
pick of the German troops were
engaged and fought very stubbornly.

The purpose of this is to restrict
native travel, thereby saving the

(Continued on Page 2)

That they were completely surprised is regarded as a tribute to the skill of the British Staff and the discipline and training of the New Armies.

Germans' Biggest Effort

Apparently the Germans were convinced that the Allies' offensive in the region of the Somme had exhausted itself and, hence, they prepared a huge counter-offensive against the French, south of the Somme, which kept important hostile forces engaged in that region. This effort of the Germans was the biggest since the Allied offensive started.

Six attacks were made in three hours on Wednesday morning, followed by six more in the afternoon. Each was decimated by machine-gun and artillery fire and certain regiments lost sixty per cent. of their effective strength.

Sir Douglas Haig did not wait for the ground to dry completely before making his new stroke and the movements of the British troops were hampered by the mud, while a mist increased the difficulty of co-operation between the artillery and infantry. The successful solution of these problems proves afresh that immense strides have been made in methods and organisation since the battle of Loos.

Now there is a chorus of praise for Sir Douglas Haig, concerning whom there have been recent mutterings and criticism and his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal is suggested.

What Germans Think of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

population money, and preventing miscalculation in the food supplies of the various districts into which the country is divided. Also it is a provision against spying.

Most of the dogs that one sees in Germany today are being put to work. The army use a large quantity of them for Red Cross purposes and the others to be found in the cities and towns are used in place of horses to help the men and women pull carts.

The extremely rigid political and military censorship still holds the German newspapers down so far as the publication of new news is concerned, and as regards too free a discussion of political matters. The Berliner Tageblatt was suppressed an entire week in August, and no one knows yet the cause.

You never see powdered or lump sugar in Berlin today. When your coffee is brought you make a careful search of the salver, and you are finally rewarded by the discovery of two tiny particles that look like bits of white chalk. This is saccharine and is a powerful sweetener.

The food conservation is not predicated upon the danger of immediate starvation; it is intended to guard against that possibility, and has as another purpose the supplying to the soldiers of all the food-stuffs they wish. As a result the soldiers fare better than the civilian population.

There is no starvation in Germany. There is no great variety of food but plenty of what there is, and the prices are not high. It is to be doubted if, with a few exceptions, the prices are much higher than for the same commodities in England or America.

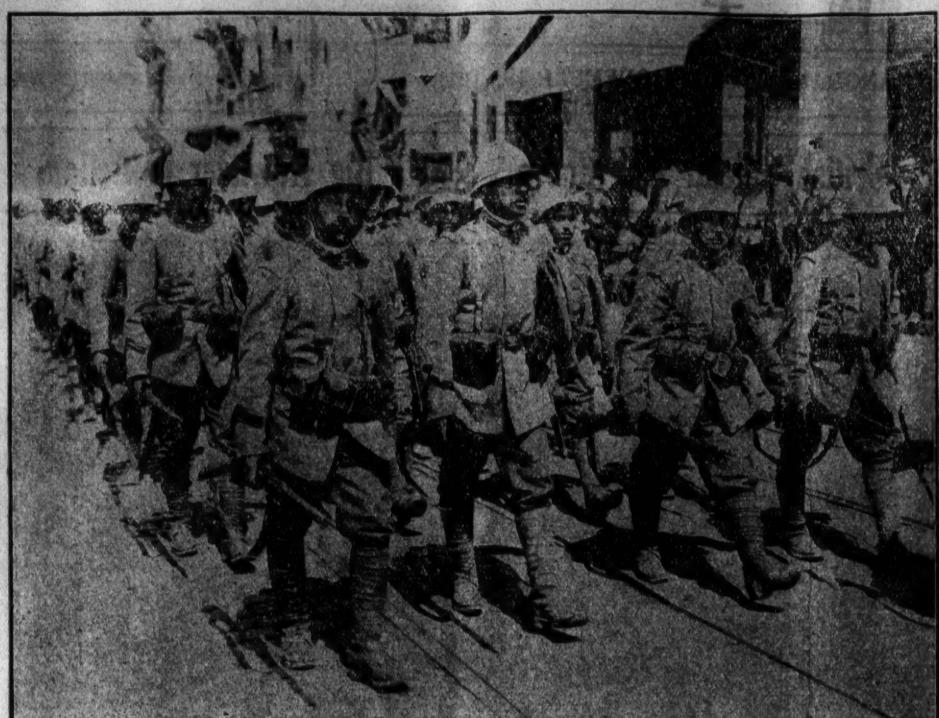
The very poor classes are taken care of by a mass feeding plan at central kitchens, but from personal observation I came to the conclusion that the establishment of these central kitchens had not been an actual necessity, and they are being used very largely by people who could afford to live better but who want to save their money.

That saving is still a popular pastime in Germany is shown by the fact that in spite of the enormous demands made upon them by the war loans the savings banks show enormously increased holdings today over the sums they had at the beginning of the war.

The card system applies to common articles of life as well as to food. Luxuries one can buy freely; for necessities one has to have a "bewegschein" before they can be bought. For example, you can buy silk socks in any shop, but if you want to buy woollen ones you have to go to your precinct police station and there obtain an official permit. This is to prevent the necessities of life from being cornered, and as an additional precaution the prices at which necessities are sold are fixed by the military commanders of the various districts. For violating the rule the biggest retail silk house in Germany, doing a business of millions of marks a year, was closed for an entire week in Berlin recently, and the proprietor was compelled to pay all his employees during that time.

In Berlin and the other cities the newly recruited troops are usually sent to the front at night. There is an absence of that "pomp and circumstance" of war that marked the departure of the soldiers at the beginning. Now the easiest way is

Sturdy Italian Troops Marching Through Salonica



This is another of the British official war photographs. The arrival of the Italian troops in Salonica led to a most enthusiastic demonstration in their honor.

considered the best, and so they are taken out quietly after nightfall.

The spirit of the soldiers is a fine thing to meet. They are fighting with the same bravery and ability today as characterized them at the outset. They all want peace, it is true; but until peace comes they are fighting in a way that leaves their opponents no doubt as to their mettle.

The search a traveller undergoes in entering or leaving Germany is one that he or she is not likely to forget easily. They are stripped and the clothes examined, every part of the body are examined. Their fountain pens are emptied, every scrap of paper taken away, and even matches are confiscated. If they wear bandages, these must be stripped off, too. No distinction is drawn between men and women—except, of course, that the women are examined by female inspectors.

Apart from the mental reactions one undergoes in Germany, the most striking impression is made by the nearly total absence of young men from its streets and fields. The youth of the country are all at war; and they, for the most part, are those physically incapacitated for military service.

Everywhere one turns one sees women doing the work of men. "Women to the front" is the industrial cry in Germany today, and the women are responding with the same great alacrity that the men are showing in their military duties.

I saw women conductors, women "cabbies," women teamsters, women chauffeurs, women ditch diggers, women coal miners, women millers, women bakers, women plumbers, women butchers, women telephone linemen, women "motormen," women ploughmen, women munition workers, women gardeners, women electricians—women everything. In fact it is the boast of Germany today that there is not one field of effort formerly consecrated to man that has not been entered by woman.

How this scheme of labor will be readjusted when the soldiers are released again to their commercial labor is a serious problem.

The cab and delivery horses form one of the most pathetic sights to be seen in the cities of Germany today. They are the offscouring and refuse of all horsemanship—poor, thin, dispirited, emaciated, hobby horses that can scarcely lift the weight of their own heads, which usually droop in close proximity to the streets as if looking for the grain they never get.

Fodder is a scarce commodity in Germany today because much of it that formerly went to horse and cattle feeding is now being employed for human consumption.

In the picture with the horses belong the taxicabs that Berlin and

every German city are using. They are old ramshackle affairs that wheeze and groan and threaten to burst apart at the first unkind word.

All the good cars, in common with all the good private automobiles, have been commandeered for military purposes. It is plain to see the reasons for not commandeering those which are running on the streets.

Almost all the machines left in Germany use solid tires of composite rubber, but these are now rapidly disappearing and in their place are the old-fashioned steel tires and the new patent spring wheels which consist of one wheel within another, the rims separated by springs.

The manufacturers call them "springs," but the passengers using them call them by another name, especially when they strike a "thank-you-ma'am" or a car track.

The great mental change in Germany in the last two years from a certainty of victory to a fear of defeat has had its reflex on the spirit of the population. It is a rare thing to hear a laugh in Germany, and I visited many theaters without hearing any applause. Night life has disappeared. The supper restaurants are morgue-like in their lack of cheer, and none serve more than two or three parties at a time.

Dancing is an unheard-of pastime in Germany. It is actually forbidden, both in public and in private, and the Germans, who are always good citizens, never break the rule, even in the privacy of their homes.

But while all the lighter things of life have been eschewed, the more serious labors have been taken up with splendid spirit. Revisiting Germany after two years, I was again impressed by the depth and devotion of the patriotism in every man, woman and child, who, win or lose, survive or perish, were consecrating their every thought and effort to the Fatherland.

Coinciding with the depth of their patriotism is the resentment almost all the Germans feel toward America and things American. It is a real, vivid, all-pervading hate—something tangible and sensate—you can feel it weigh you down. Hatred knows no law of reason, and so the Germans cannot and do not attempt to justify their attitude toward America. All their own shortcomings are attributed to this country; all their misfortunes are laid at our door, for they say that America prevented Germany from ending the war—with magnificent disregard of the Battle of the Marne.

The beer restaurants do better.

It is an insult to Gambrinus to call the liquor that they serve in Germany "beer." It is really a pale, weak, emaciated, watery substance

they have an "ersatz" for almost everything—except men.

They have substitutes for coffee, sugar, beer, milk, butter, eggs used for cooking and condiments, and they believe they are well on their way to have a perfect substitute for rubber.

The night life of Berlin—that once burned so fiercely bright as to make it the talk of the world, not for its gayety, but for its lavishness—not for its spontaneity, but for its forcedness—has been entirely wiped out. The street women are still there but in heavily reduced quantities. They have all been put to work.

Such life as is still to be found is grim and lacking in merriment. It is a rare thing for music to be found in restaurants.

Theaters are open, but the Germans take their pleasures seriously.

There are fewer soldiers to be seen on the streets than one would expect.

This is due to the fact that most of the military are in the field. Those you do see in the city are for the most part convalescents, and seven out of every ten show wounds.

The uniforms of the German soldiers, once a subject of boast for their neatness and standardization, are now a pretty sorry exhibition. Wool is scarce, so all sorts of cotton combinations are used. Corduroys and jeans in varied colors are being made up for army use.

To save cloth the coats of both officers and men are cut almost waist high, and as all the coats are made with little tails behind, the effect is rather striking.

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Seeking a Permanent Peace Through Threat of War

Theodore Marburg, Though Still a Pacifist, Says That German Defeat Alone Can Assurance
The Tranquillity of the World and Tells of Plans of the League to Enforce Peace

New York, October 1.—That only German defeat can make possible the tranquillity of the world is the view of Theodore Marburg, whose opinions are those of an American who is versed in international events and has studied the great war on the actual fighting ground.

Two things make Mr. Marburg's views especially impressive. One is that although he thinks it absolutely necessary that the war should be fought through to a finish, he is best known as a peace man. His present attitude is almost startling, as a matter of fact, to those familiar with his earlier lines of thought, although he is careful to explain that what the group with which he was working was trying to do was to change the conditions that made war possible and that until these conditions were changed it was folly for any great and rich country to fail to maintain a strong army and navy.

He has been a leader in the serious and important American group which has worked consistently and steadily toward the prevention of war for many years. He is indeed the author of "The Peace Movement Practical," published in 1910; of the "Philosophy of the Third American Peace Congress" of 1911 and many lesser studies of the general peace problem.

And there are certain aspects of the European situation which he is especially well qualified to interpret, first, because in a general way he knows Europe very well, and, second, because particularly he was United States Minister to Belgium in 1912-13 and last spring had an audience with the monarch of that unhappy nation.

He went to Europe in response to the painful news that his son, who early in the war joined the British Flying Corps, had been seriously wounded. He remained within the theater of war two months.

"It was my privilege," said Mr. Marburg, "to meet some of the men who directly are conducting this great war and to see some of the mammoth operations which the great conflict entails. These men form a very interesting group."

"They deeply impressed me, Sir Douglas Haig particularly. His masterly retreat from Mons in which, he told me, he lost only 1,500 men, whereas Smith-Dorrien's forces were badly cut to pieces by making what some believe to have been an unnecessary stand, and the promptness with which he turned on the Germans when the time came with his forces practically intact and won the battle of the Marne stamp him as a properly cautious as well as a bold and resourceful man."

"I found but one purpose among all the British officers with whom I was thrown into contact, namely, a dogged determination to go on to the end. The beauty about the British soldier is that he stays put. There is no brag and no waste of energy about him, but an inward purpose to do his full duty. Before this war is over the British army will be one of the finest Europe ever has seen; in fact, it is proving itself such every day."

Mr. Marburg was greatly impressed by the waste in the present war. For example, into one place the Germans threw a certain number of shells from a distance of twenty-three miles. A prominent officer calculated the cost, including the wear and tear of the enormously expensive gun which could do that at \$8,000, or \$40,000. The net result was one dog killed.

"On another occasion 1,200 shells were thrown by the Germans into the British trenches and not one man injured," said Mr. Marburg. "When the result is nil one is fighting infinity and the cost of the present war must prove a grievous burden to the laboring classes of Europe for many years to come."

Among Mr. Marburg's other experiences was a visit to the most striking figure of the war. King Albert and his courageous Queen, Elizabeth, at their home at La Panne, a little fishing village in the corner of Belgium still held against the Germans. While he was with them the English fleet, which was close inshore, started to bombard Ostend and was promptly attacked by a German hydro-aeroplane.

The King in speaking to Mr. Marburg referred repeatedly to America's unprecedented generosity to his stricken country. He said that but for that he did not know how the Belgian people could have been saved from starvation. Even now, he said, conditions in Belgium are unspeakable.

The only industry which is active is coal mining. There is no raw material for general industry to use and besides the machinery from many of the factories has been carried off to Germany.

La Panne was subjected to an air raid but has never been shelled by the Germans, though they throw shells over it into Dunkirk. The brave little Queen goes about quietly, occupying herself with the soldiers and her creche for children. She found it very difficult for some months to get the parents to surrender their children in towns where people were being killed constantly,

though of late the bitter lesson seems to have been taken to heart and she has been more successful.

The children at the creche run to meet her and cling to her gown as they might do to that of a favorite teacher or loved companion. She is a graduate in medicine, and talked with understanding of the excellent work being done by American doctors in the Belgian hospital at La Panne.

From such details my conversation with this American, who has had such extraordinary opportunities to see this war at first hand, passed to a discussion of what in his opinion properly may be regarded as the right interpretation of the war now in progress.

"The future interests of a nation," Mr. Marburg said, "will generally be found to lie in the direction of a present duty to the society of nations. In the past the United States has more than once conformed to this principle though her statesmen may never have formulated it. But the same cannot be said of her attitude in this war. With Elihu Root I believe that we should have protested when Belgium was ruthlessly trampled to death, and should have protested, step by step, at every violation of international law.

"The lesson of the war, as it appears to many men, is that the world needs international organization backed by force sufficient to overawe the lawless inclined. The international institutions already in existence have been highly useful, but they are all voluntary, and the war shows that this is not enough; that in other words the element of force must be introduced. This is the idea underlying our League to Enforce Peace and underlying the several plans worked out in England.

"Several years ago Hamilton Holt read a paper at Baltimore in which he advanced the idea of a League of Peace. At that time the idea of force international relations was discredited. But gradually, seeing how Germany blocked every step of progress at The Hague, witnessing her reception of Winston Churchill's proposition of a naval holiday, which Russia, France and Italy were willing to examine as a possible entering wedge against the mad rivalry in armaments, but at which Germany jeered, some of us reached the conclusion that perhaps the only road to better international organization was over the prostrate body of Germany, the rest of the world combining to effect this passage.

"That is exactly what is happening now, brought on by Germany's own initiative; her outrageous assault upon the peace of Europe and her confidenceless behavior from the beginning of the war have left her only one progressive nation as an ally. This went converted many men to the idea of force in international organization.

"True progress must be interpreted not in terms of numbers, growth of population and material products, but in terms of the spiritual and the intellectual; above all in terms of justice between man and man, justice between employer and employee, justice between the State and its citizens, justice written in the law and interpreted in the courts, and justice of nation to nation.

"War is to be opposed principally because it is such a wholesale source of injustice. Not a body of just men sitting in judgment, but the fortunes of war determined whether after the Franco-Prussian war France or Germany was to pay a thousand million dollars indemnity, whether the countryside of the one or of the other was to be devastated.

"In Belgium, where the woman

works beside the man in the cold rain of early spring and the excessive heat of summer, planting and harvesting the crop, building up a little home, rearing and educating their children and trying to accumulate a little to start the children in life, everything has been swept into the abyss. What definition of justice fits facts like these?

"The actual death in war is its lesser evil. The physical suffering of the wounded is bad enough, but the essential harm of war comes

from the fact that it suspends justice on a colossal scale.

"Consider the way civilised soldiery in this war have behaved on orders from superiors; a priest shot because he happened not to have the key to the church tower in his pocket, men doing their will on any woman or any man's property after the fashion of the powerful in the Middle Ages.

If the possibility of such disaster is to be lessened we eventually must have a society of nations organised for justice, as society within the State is organised for justice, and it

is to make a beginning in this direction that the League to Enforce Peace is planned.

"There are three stages in its conception:

"1. A true court of justice to supplement the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

"2. The element of obligation introduced to bind the signatures to use this and other existing international institutions.

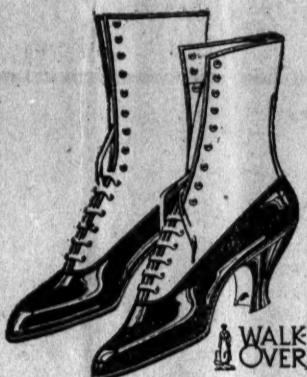
"3. The element of force added to compel the recalcitrant to use it.

"In the desirable plan drawn up

by the original group there was a fourth stage, namely, the use of force to execute the judgment of the court, but this was rejected by the group of men of wider practical experience, with ex-President Taft at their head, whom we called together to tell us how much of our desirable plan they considered to be a realizable plan.

(Continued on Page 5)

The Finishing Touch To Your Winter Attire



IF you wish for a note of individuality in your dress, we advise your seeing the NEW WINTER STYLES of distinctive footwear at the Walk-Over Shoe Store.



You will find an original style touch, an uncommon exclusiveness, in our famed shoes. Something so different; something which appeals—which adds that little tone of modishness to your attire.

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FEATURING THE CHARMING AND BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS

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"Bravo! Bunks"

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BRITISH GAZETTE:

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AMERICAN GAZETTE:

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FEW YANKEES LEFT IN FOREIGN LEGION

Most of Those Who Joined
Daredevil Corps Killed
Or Wounded

With the French Army on the Somme Front, October 3 (Via Paris) — A private from St. Louis, Mo., a youth who has been serving only nine months in the Foreign Legion, of which five months have been passed at the front, was selected for the decoration of the war cross, which was awarded him at a parade of the entire famous regiment after the battle of Bellay-en-Santerre, south of the Somme River.

The Foreign Legion forms part of the division which is composed of troops from Morocco and which during many months has been transferred from one point to another of the front line, wherever the fighting was the hottest. There is only one complaint among the men of the legion. This is that they are occasionally sent to a quiet portion of the line for "rest."

The correspondent saw them resting tonight when detachments in the mud soaked trenches and cantonments were gathered with the intention of "going to see what is happening in the German trenches" a couple of hundred yards away, where a division of the Prussian elite troops also were "recuperating" after the terrific fighting of the last month or two.

The major, who is the only battalion commander in the legion who survived the fighting at Bellay-en-Santerre, is a New Zealand Scotchman and shares with the colonel what can only be described as the adoration of his men.

The major called out the sergeant from New Orleans, whom he introduced to the correspondent as the first volunteer from the United States after the outbreak of hostilities, he having joined the ranks August 4, 1914.

Other Americans in the ranks are a lieutenant from Seattle and private from San Francisco and New York, who are believed to be the only remaining Americans from the first batch of volunteers. Most of the others have been killed or wounded, but about thirty of them have been transferred to other corps or have taken up aviation.

Every man in the legion carries a twisted cord around his left shoulder, showing that the regiment as a whole has been mentioned in despatches for heroic conduct, while the regimental flag, which is always taken into action, bears on the top of the pole the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The legion has fought on every part of the front—in Alsace, Champagne, the Argonne and the Somme region—and has always borne itself with the utmost gallantry. The General who commands the legion has under his orders also Zouaves and African rifles, both of which corps are composed entirely of Frenchmen who have served beside the legion in virtually every part of the world. Dozens of the men have their breasts covered with medals for war service and for bravery.

ALLIES SUPPORT TSAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 17.—M. Briand and Mr. Asquith have jointly telegraphed to the Russian Premier, warmly applauding the denunciation by Russia of Germany's violation of international law and treaties by claiming to create a State of Poland and to levy an army and rejoicing at the emphatic renewal of the promise made by the Emperor of Russia that Poland shall receive autonomy.

Seek Permanent Peace Through War Threat

(Continued from Page 4)

an important element in preventing war.

"It is manifest that disarmament cannot be brought about by agreement. Armaments will decline gradually when it is found that they no longer are needed, and that happy day can come about only through international organisation for justice. I believe something of this sort is possible. I believed it before I left the States and I believe it even more firmly now that I have had so wonderful an opportunity to witness Europe in her great agony.

"The movement for stronger armament in the United States already has begun. The example of Germany's initial successes owing to superior preparedness will bring an accentuated pace in armaments upon every nation in Europe. Unless all this is supplemented by a really efficient plan for international arbitration where will it lead us?

"Personally I have no fear of any invasion of our country by any single enemy or likely combination of enemies. We are practically unconquerable. Our center of power is the middle West. We could destroy an invading army by organising new armies in distant parts of our vast domain. But we need a strong navy to protect our seaboard cities, where incalculable damage might otherwise be done, and above all we need effective armaments so that we can do our duty to the world when a crisis like the present one arises.

"In England also there is a strong belief among leading men that the time has come to inject an element of force in international affairs. Several groups are studying the problem. The most notable is that headed by Lord Bryce.

"But no public propaganda is possible either in England or in France or Italy. The public have shown themselves too apt to interpret it as a stop the war movement and they feel that the war must not be stopped till Prussian militarism is overthrown. A change of spirit involving a change of government in Germany cannot be imposed from outside. It can come about only from inside the country, and there is little hope of revolution until Germany is beaten.

"When this change does come upon Germany it will be a country one can live with and work with, one of the most helpful and wonderful countries of the world. Most Englishmen I know have no wish to destroy Germany, but all are quite determined to throw down that ruthless spirit of aggression which has animated her.

"Unless Germany is beaten our hope for better international organisation must fail. The only hope for Europe, in fact, is a chastened Germany which shall throw off the delusion induced by the successes and remarkable after results of the Franco-Prussian war."



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STOVES ARE**

**Ornamental — Efficient
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Prices ranging from

\$13.50 to \$167.00.

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22, Museum Road (Corner of Soochow Road).



Allies' Advance in Balkans Will Relieve the Pressure Of Germans in Rumania

Monastir's Fate Practically Determined; Kavakli, Prosenik, Kumli and Many More Positions Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 17.—The brilliant concerted advance of the Allies in the Balkans, which has practically determined the fate of Monastir, will do much to relieve the pressure on Rumania. It is unlikely that the enemy, having been driven out of their strongest position at Kenali, which was constructed under the personal direction of von Mackensen, will be able to stand on the extemporised position to which they have been forced to retire.

The fall of Kenali is a fresh illustration of the weakness of the impregnable trench system, as already exemplified by the capture of Beaumont-Hamel.

A military expert, commenting on the Russian, Rumanian and German communiques, points out that the German heavy batteries, which have been long delayed in the mountains, are now in action in the valley above Kimpolung, but the Rumanians have a tenacious hold on this hilly region, where the enemy have deployed on a wide front below the Pass, unshaken by the abandonment of the rail-head at Turgului, in the western Jiu Valley, 25 miles inside the frontier.

Threaten Communications

This is the farthest point to which the enemy have yet penetrated. It is a threat to the Rumanian communications in Wallachia and jeopardises Orsova, where the Rumanians control the Danube.

The enemy have advanced twelve miles in the past two days, but Turgului is still fifty miles from the Danube Railway. If the enemy succeed in pushing along it to the junction at Filiasi, western Wallachia will be cut off. This is believed to be General von Falkenhayn's plan, though the oncoming winter will probably delay its realisation.

The fierce fighting at Kimpolung shows that the danger is still grave. It is not far from Kimpolung to Piteschi, which is the center of the whole Rumanian railway system.

An official communiqué issued in Berlin claims the capture of 1,500 Rumanians south of Rotherthurn Pass and 650 elsewhere on the Transylvanian front.

Rumanians Lose Villages

Petrograd, November 17.—An official communiqué reports: The enemy occupied the village of Liresht, in the region of Kimpolung, in Rumania. The Rumanians evacuated the village of Turgului, in the Jiu region.

Bukarest, November 17.—An official communiqué issued today reported: We repulsed violent enemy attacks in the regions of Predeal and Dragoslavle, with heavy losses. We were compelled to withdraw slightly.

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Give Double the Illumination at Same Current Cost

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"Dula" Half Watt Sizes 80-100-150 Watts

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Utmost Economy Effected, Brilliant White Light,
Longlife "Dula" Best for Residences, Offices,
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"Atmos" for Factories, Godowns, Street Lighting.

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SWEDISH PAPER

FENG KUO-CHANG AND TERAUCHI ARE FRIENDS

Tokio, November 17 (Eastern News Agency).—Upon the taking up of the office of Vice-President of the Republic of China by Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, Count Terauchi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, wired a congratulatory message to which Vice-President Feng replied in very cordial terms to the following effect:

"It is a great honor to me to receive a congratulatory telegraphic message from you. The strengthening of the friendly relations of Japan and China has been my hope for many years and I have tried to contribute my efforts to that effect though they might have been only of a small weight and I will further try to realise the friendly relations more effectively, etc."

MAUD ALLAN'S FIANCÉ

Shanghai residents who remember the first visit of the Cherniavsky trio to the Far East four years ago, and the second, not long afterwards, when Miss Maud Allan—whose classical simplicity of attire is so eminently suited to sultry climatic conditions, though not to draughts—and Leo Cherniavsky, the violinist, were the stars of the little party, will be interested to learn that the dark haired genius is engaged to the dancer. This news came by letter to his relatives in Shanghai. The Cherniavskys are Rumanians, and Leo is regarded as one of the most promising musicians of the day. He has made a name for himself. His age is 24. His two brothers Jan and Mischel are also gifted artists.

SIR HENRY MAY

Nanking, November 17.—Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, has informed the Civil Governor of Kiangsu at Nanking that he has been asked by the British Consul-General at Shanghai to urge him to extend special protection to Sir Henry May, the Governor of Hongkong, as he will tour in various parts in the interior of the province of Kiangsu.

Farther west, the Franco-Serbian forces are advancing successfully in the region of the Czerna. After a desperate fight, a division stormed the range north of Iven, in the Czerna loop and repulsed three counter-attacks.

Farther west, the Franco-Serbian forces stormed a monastery and hill in the direction of Jaratok. Our cavalry have captured Negotin, north-east of Kenali. 400 prisoners were taken on the 18th.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: After an artillery bombardment, on the Struma front, we attacked and captured Barabli and again drove the enemy out of Prosenik and Kumli. We are now consolidating our positions.

Our artillery stopped counter-attacks. We took 30 prisoners, besides inflicting heavy losses.

A Servian official communiqué reports: Enemy counter-attacks completely failed. The Bulgars withdrew to the River Bistriza. We took 300 prisoners.

The Franco-Russian forces occupied three villages on the road to Monastir. The Serbs have taken 3,000 prisoners since the 10th, of whom 1,000 were Germans and 71 guns since September 14.

REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 17.—An official communiqué reports: Heavy fighting continues at San Marco. We repulsed three determined night attacks.

The enemy renewed their attacks this morning, after an intense artillery bombardment and succeeded in taking a trench. Otherwise, they were driven off, in a most decisive fashion, with heavy loss.

Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

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Weight: 3 Ounces.



In Pink, Light blue, Light Green,
Green & White.

Ostend and Zeebrugge Docks Are Bombed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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SIR J. JORDAN AT MUKDEN

Mukden, November 17.—Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, who is on home leave, arrived at Mukden at 1 a.m. on November 17 from Peking and after changing his car to one of the South Manchurian Railway Company, left Mukden immediately for England via Siberia.

15 JAPANESE SHIPS SOLD

Tokio, November 17 (Eastern News Agency).—According to a report of the Bureau of Comptrollers of the Mercantile Marine of the Department of Communications the steamers of Japan sold to foreign countries between January and November 6 of this year are 15 vessels of 59,916 tons.

CONSTIPATION is DANGEROUS

Tokio, November 17 (Eastern News Agency).—According to a report of the Bureau of Comptrollers of the Mercantile Marine of the Department of Communications the steamers of Japan sold to foreign countries between January and November 6 of this year are 15 vessels of 59,916 tons.

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health.

Or all chemists, or post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. William Medicine Co., 56 Shanghai Road, Shanghai.

GERMAN TOYSMAKERS SUFFER Because of War

Berne, Switzerland, October 12.—Perhaps no single industry in Germany has suffered so much from the war as that of toy making. In the last peace year Germany's toy trade aggregated 140,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000), of which more than \$25,000,000 was export and the largest part to America. Since the war this figure has dropped nearly two-thirds. What is worse still for the German manufacturers is the fact that other

countries have taken up this industry and the Germans will find it very hard to recover their lost markets.

In 1913 the exports to the United States amounted to nearly \$10,000,000, but since then, owing to the British blockade, the volume of trade has sunk to perhaps less than one-fourth of this sum. The neutral states, Holland, Sweden and Norway, have bought more toys, and their increased trade has failed to make up the loss of the transatlantic business. Austria-Hungary too has taken more toys and the home trade has been much better. But in spite of all this the total shrinkage in the annual turnover is estimated at between 60 and 70 per cent.

It is said that 1,500 kinds of German toys are now being made in England and are being sold at the same prices as the original articles. In France the trade is being pushed rapidly, and one factory alone has already made over \$1,000,000 worth of dolls. A French bank has been specially organized to promote the interests of the toy trade. The Japanese competition, too, is greatly feared, especially in the American market.



The Royal is identified with big business organizations everywhere. It has demonstrated its superiority under the most exacting conditions.

The Royal has fewer parts, a lighter touch, and a simpler, more direct action. Hence it does better work and has a longer life.

The best way to be convinced of Royal superiority is to phone "322," and ask for a demonstration.

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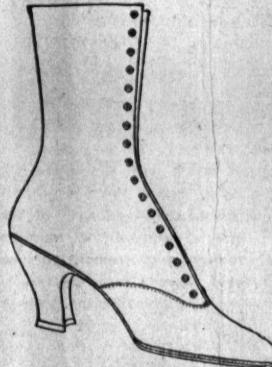
In shapes demanded by men who are particular
Price
\$10.50
pair



"LISSUE"

The Handkerchief of Distinction
We are showing these dainty Handkerchiefs in many new and original effects both in coloured and self borders. Lissue Handkerchiefs are delightfully silky and retain their finish throughout. All colours are guaranteed indelible.

Price \$3.75 dozen



"Queen Quality" Boots

America's Leading Footwear for Ladies. Newest models now ready. Bronze Lace Boot, extra high leg. Price \$16.50

FUR SETS



"Queen Quality" Shoes FOR LADIES

New models arriving by every mail.
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Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs

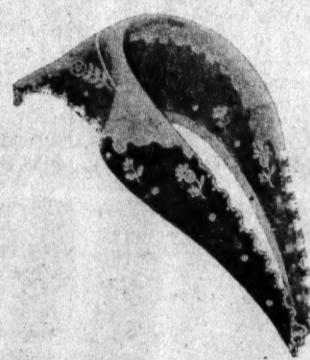
Made of a good quality lawn with neat hemstitched border, in all initials A. to W. Price \$3.00 doz.



The "Alleyn"

New style, good quality seal plush coat, plain collar and reverse, full shape, loose back, lined throughout with black silk. Price \$40.00

New Val and Torchon Laces
Newest designs, in all widths; just the thing for underwear. Price from 65 cts. doz.



"Countess" Silk Stockings
The most serviceable Silk Stocking ever produced at the price, stocked in all colours. Price \$2.75 per pair



Novelties in embroidered Muslin Collars. Similar to illustration.

Price \$2.00 each

White Evening Kid Gloves
A useful quality for constant wear, well cut and finished. Price \$2.75 pair



"Queen Quality" Shoe

The newest styles in Satin Evening Shoes in Black, White and Pink; the very latest.

Knitted Wool Mufflers
Of splendid value. Thick and warm. White and Dark Colours, fringed ends. 8 by 80 inches. Price \$1.25 each



Two lovely silk Roses with foliage, in all colors. Price \$2.00 a Spray

Handsome Set

Of real Marmot crossover cravat, lined satin, large muff to match. As sketch.

Price \$20.00 set

Black Foxeline Set

A lovely set of good quality imitation Black Fox, large Muff. Full sized stole, also cravat styles.

Price \$21.00 set

The Ever Popular Louis Velveteen

In Black, White and all colours 23 in. wide

Price \$2.75 yard

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Bead and Sequin Trimmings

New stock arriving this week. All the latest novelties. From 30 cts. per yard

Dent's Gloves "The Ella"

A soft fine Italian Kid Glove, good shape and finish. In a variety of shades. Price \$2.00 per pair

Handkerchiefs

Dainty Lace Edge and Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Price 40 cts. each

Magpie Veilings

White and Black Veiling is quite a pronounced vogue this season.

A.—Medium White mesh Veiling, Black Chenille spot. Price 45 cts.

B.—Medium fancy mesh, Silk Chenille spot. Price 50 cts.

C.—Dainty Silk Veiling, Silk knot, very smart. Price 60 cts.



Ladies' Leather Belts

Strong plain leather belts, 1½ inch wide, covered buckle. In Green, Mole and Brown.

Price 85 cts. each



Handsome Scarves

For evening wear. The very newest and daintiest effects in beaded, floral, jewelled and plain scarves.

Price \$3.50 to 22.00 each

New Veilings
In all the newest and latest effects. Price from 40 cts.

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

New Light On The Irish Situation As It Is To-day

Most Careful Native Student of Affairs Sees Hope for the Right Kind of Home Rule Made Possible by One of the Most Remarkable Cooperative Movements World Ever Has Seen

By Edward Marshall

IRELAND is less involved in the European war than any other part of the British Empire. There are more people of Irish origin in the United States than have gone to us from any other part of the empire. An uprising which resulted in the loss of many lives occurred during the winter in Dublin. The bullets of it crashed through the windows of the hotel in which I write. The newspapers of the United States have commented generally upon the Irish situation as if it were entirely hopeless.

The extraordinary situation outlined brought me to Dublin aiming to get at the truth of things.

In Dublin and especially in the neighboring rural districts I find such a prosperity as did not exist anywhere in Ireland outside of Ulster when I was last here, in 1897. Practically every human being I have talked with, from members of the Government to publicans, jaunting car drivers and day laborers, deprecates the Sinn Fein uprising as a mad and unjustifiable thing. Altogether, therefore, from the start I was confounded and sought with a real eagerness for the group of men and women who could put me right, and, through what I write, best help the American public to an understanding of the situation as it really is.

Obviously it was impossible to omit from this group George W. Russell, famous in England and Ireland for his writings over the signature "Æ." He is not a politician and never has been identified with any political party; but he is one of the most influential men in Ireland none the less, a fact arising from success in an almost unbelievable combination of activities.

He is one of the best known workers in Sir Horace Plunkett's cooperative agricultural movement and certainly is one of the best known living authorities on agricultural cooperation. He is well known as a poet, his volumes "Homeward Songs," "By the Way" and "The Earth Bed" ranking among modern classics. His collected poems, issued in America, have there reached great popularity. His various prose volumes include "Imaginations and Reveries" and a new book, "The National Being: Some Thoughts on Irish Polity," is about to be issued in the States.

His rare newspaper articles on Irish affairs are read with profound respect in England, and he is a notable and eloquent speaker.

And this remarkable Irishman in the final analysis is very hopeful of the situation as it stands.

"Whether the Irish situation is hopeful or hopeless is a question which differing people differently will answer," said he. "But all will admit one thing, that it is complicated.

"It is the result of party politics gone mad, and this statement criticizes neither party. In Ireland party government went mad and died. A picturesque Irish thinker says: We are a political corpse resolving into atoms, lively atoms."

"My feeling is that there has been much political haranguing and emotion in Ireland of late years, but little actual thinking. The only even reasonably recent book on high Irish politics was produced by an Englishman, Erskine Childers. Ireland sometimes groans, sometimes shrieks and always agitates for self-government.

"So what are needed at present in Ireland, far more than men of action and vote manipulators, are men who will populate with thought the depths of national consciousness. As it is, when we come to the business of nation building we find in Ireland no intellectual reserves to draw from.

"This is not indicative of inferiority, but is the unavoidable result of the fact that the Irish people have been giving signed checks to their leaders, the amounts to be filled in as the leaders wish. Having done this, as long as Parnell's time they stopped thinking. It was patriotism by proxy and contradictory of Irish history. The great Irish of old, and they were very great, thought for themselves.

"Since Parnell's time a reaction against such proxy patriotism has come very gradually. It has included several movements, first of these being Sir Horace Plunkett's toward agricultural cooperation, which from the start he has led, telling farmers many things

politicians always were nagging, with a kind of feminine spite, at the Government across the Channel.

"Ulster also would demand a real, not merely a verbal guarantee that its economic and religious interests should not be prejudiced by its acceptance of self-government. It says verbal guarantees are of no account, being less tangible than 'scraps of paper,' and that it is useless to speak of Irish self-government when the party talking of toleration makes its own party machine sectarian and semi-secret.

"The great political organisation in Ireland, the Hibernians, which is the dominant factor in all political conferences for the choice of members of Parliament, is sectarian. A Protestant cannot belong to it, and it is semi-secret.

"Until the Irish Nationalists cease to rely wholly upon sectarian organisations which exclude Protestants from their membership they must expect suspicion from the Protestant minority.

"The development of the Hibernians was the greatest Irish political blunder since the beginning of the century. It is the reason why Ulster's 'newies' begin to tingle the moment any one speaks, even softly, of home rule.

"I don't believe the Hibernians are guilty of as many crimes as their political opponents charge, for most of their branches in the rural districts fulfil merely the functions of a friendly society, but nevertheless no society ever was better calculated by its constitution to arouse suspicion in men such as those who live in the northeast corner of Ulster.

"The remaining factor in the Irish problem is the ideal of Irish Nationalism, which demands that Ireland shall be a political unit with complete control of its own affairs.

"So we have listed the conflicting elements which must be harmonised if any permanent settlement of Irish affairs is to be made. It ought not to be beyond the power of serious minded Irishmen to find a way of bringing this about.

"Theoretically there are four possible ways in which this may be done, or at least in which some sort of solution may be found.

"First: Ireland may become an integral part of the United Kingdom.

"Second: Some have claimed that it might have a destiny as an independent country.

"Between these two are the two remaining possible solutions.

"The third provides for an Ireland with the status of a self-government dominion, having complete control over its own domestic affairs but delegating to an Imperial Parliament control over military, foreign and colonial policies.

"The fourth plan is indicated in the various schemes for self-government suggested by Messrs. Gladstone and Asquith.

"Of these four solutions it is wisdom to take stock.

"Union has been tried for 116 years, and today's state of Irish feeling shows how unsuccessfully.

"The theory of an independent Ireland, put forward by extremists, could be realized only by breaking up the British Empire. It is doubtful, too, whether any small country really can be independent at present. History and the present condition of the small European States with nominal independence, show all to be constrained in foreign trade and military policy by their mightier neighbors. Holland, for example, nominally independent, a few years ago was ordered to fortify her coast under the penalty that if she did not Germany would step in and do so.

"Now, in contrast, it is quite likely that the extremists in Ireland would accept the status of a self-governing dominion as the equivalent of their ideal of a self-governing Ireland.

These extremists have shown themselves to be men willing to die for their ideals, and like all such men they have a high honor of their own.

If they accepted this through their leaders they would abide by their agreement with the same loyalty shown by Botha and the Boers in South Africa.

"We come now to the present home rule scheme. The flaw in it is that it does not really eliminate the element of friction between England and Ireland. There is no reason at all why England should give Ireland self-government unless thereby the Irish question is to be settled.

"Whatever may be said of two Parliaments, each with well defined and separate zones of action, nothing can be said in favor of two such bodies whose powers of taxation and legislation overlap. This is indefensible in theory and would be maddening in practice.

"Instead of bringing about a settle-

ment of the dispute between England and Ireland, Irish ministers and a large section of the Irish people would be neglecting the power given them for internal reform so that they might make passionate efforts to secure the power of controlling their own trade policy and taxation, which under the home rule act are more the concern of the Imperial than of the Irish Parliament.

"Always there would be Irish minister trying to get votes by twisting the lion's tail until it disengaged control over Irish domestic affairs.

"Under the present plan not enough

powers are given to the Irish Parliament to make it possible for an intellectual Irish politician to find in it a great career. Therefore the tendency would be for second class men to seek election for the sake of the jobs and the influence rather than with the hope of bringing about the realisation of large constructive schemes for the building of an Irish civilisation.

"The moment a self-governing Ireland has complete control of its internal affairs, however, that moment a real friendship between England and Ireland can begin, and, I think, no better. Then Ireland no longer could blame Westminster for its woes, if ever it had. It would be forced to accept its own responsibilities.

"No sensible Irish people want Ireland to have an army and navy of her own. They realise that as a unit in the Commonwealth of the British Empire Ireland can get protection very cheaply. In spite of the spirit of militarism which in recent years has sprung up in Ireland there is no real demand for an army and navy of her own. Imperial control of military naval, foreign and colonial policies never could cause a bitter estrangement, but it is different where domestic affairs are concerned.

"There is where the conflict would arise, and if Great Britain wants to settle the Irish question and secure the friendship of the Irish people it must realise that there is no half way house.

"Great Britain has a right to demand such control over naval and military affairs as will protect it; it has no moral right to dictate to Ireland trade policy or taxation plans. If it does this neutral observers may declare that it does it to make profit.

"At the present time Great Britain spends in Ireland about £11,000,000 annually and gets from Ireland about £20,000,000 annually.

"Ireland is no bankrupt country. It is making a large contribution, about £18,000,000 a year, to imperial expenditure. In all probability it contributes more in proportion to its population than is contributed by wealthier countries, like Canada and Australia. The Irish surplus going to the imperial exchequer would pay the interest upon a war debt of £250,000,000, or in America money the vast sum of £1,250,000,000.

"In the face of modern democratic ideas we cannot manipulate the voting machine so as to give the wealthy man five votes where the poor man has but one. The Irish Parliament must be elected on a democratic franchise.

"Ulster reasonably may demand of any Irish Government a political power equal to its economic power. How can this be given in a world where wisdom is counted by heads under our democratic system and the voice of God?

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Government directly, under county councils and corporations, or indirectly, should be regarded as parts of the national civil service and that appointments to them could be made only after examinations for competence devised by Irish Civil Service Commissioners.

"The effect of this would be to remove from corporations, councils, boards of guardians, &c., that corrupt element which seeks selection only for the sake of patronage and profit. This would make certain that the work of administration would be in the hands only of those who desire honest and efficient government.

"The result would be that surveyors, workhouse masters, nurses, inspectors of one kind of another and many others who at present are elected largely on religious grounds after extensive canvassing and frequent bribery, would need to pass examinations, just as clerks do in order to get appointments for the excise or customs.

"If the Nationalists frankly agreed to drop the 'spoils to the victor' idea and accepted such a policy as I have indicated, this would go a far way toward convincing the political minority of sincerity in the expression of a desire for efficiency and honesty in Irish local government under home rule.

"I think Ulster should make this a condition of coming in, and she might do so. As it is she never has stated any conditions whatsoever under which she might agree to a home rule plan.

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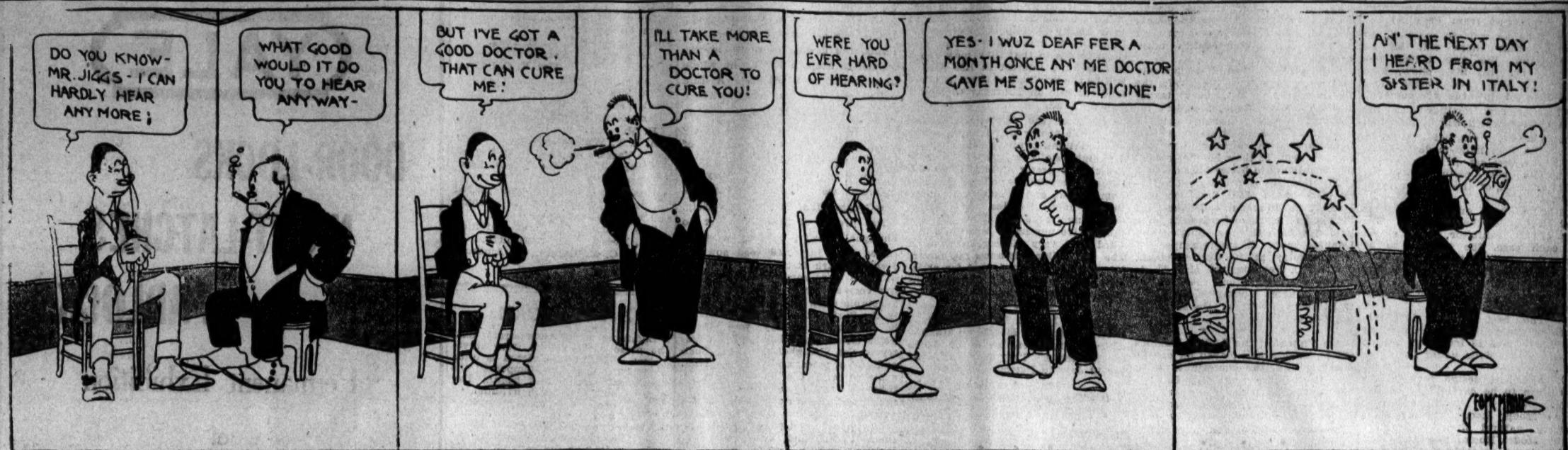
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Bringing Up Father

S.S.S.S.S.S.S.S.

By George McManus**New Light On The Irish Situation As It Is To-day**

(Continued from Page 5)

This scheme in operation would find itself almost in the same position as that of a Liberal party coming into power in Canada and finding a Conservative majority in the Senate. Ireland then could begin self-government as if the Tories had been defeated at the elections but had packed the Senate.

"Such a veto over legislation would give the minority in Ireland political powers equal to its economic power and enable it practically to fix the forms and traditions of government on non-sectarian lines, thus safe-guarding its interests.

"I do not believe the rest of Ireland would object to this. Nationalist Ireland trusts the business capacity of Ulster and would be content that she should have such freedom in the starting of an Irish government. It hopes to learn much in such matters from its Ulster countrymen."

"We now have dealt with the ways in which some factors in the problem might be handled, but how are we to fix the relations between a self-governing Ireland and the Empire?

"It is alike necessary from the British Government's and from Ulster's point of view that the self-governed Ireland to be set up shall be friendly to Great Britain, as I have said and for the reasons explained.

"I think the solution of this problem has been pointed out by that very able group of thinkers connected with the Round Table, of which Lionel Curtis and Philip Kerr are members. For several years they have been studying the problems of the commonwealth, many of their conclusions being embodied in Curtis's book of this name.

"As I have intimated, Ireland should delegate military and naval, foreign and colonial policies to an imperial parliament, as suggested by Curtis, paying whatever sum might be designated by it as Ireland's proper contribution to the expense of the defence of the realm.

"There is something fascinating in the idea of a commonwealth of free nations, each with entire control of its internal affairs, but each united in a pledge to defend the others. Many eventually might join such a union which at first would be outside

it and at present are beyond the young scheme's reach.

"If such a federation of self-governing nations, with no one power among them in a position to dominate the others, once were formed, countries like France, Spain, Italy and others, and possibly even the United States, might be glad of membership. Thus would be brought about a federation of the world such as has been the dream of many idealists.

"But it must be made perfectly clear that this federation shall allow each country complete control over its internal affairs, its trade policy and its civilisation, and that the union shall not be planned merely to secure predominance for one important member of the group.

"If after this war Great Britain could devise a federation of the nations in its empire on this basis, showing its sincerity by allowing Ireland its freedom in internal affairs, this would greatly help to convince other nations that the British Empire is a federation for the protection of freedom and cannot rightfully be charged by any one with being an institution devised for the aggrandisement merely of the central unit.

"While making such suggestions as I have about the government of Ireland I have suggested psychological solutions rather than any based on fundamental principles. I place my hopes for the future happiness of Ireland more on the growth of a social order arising out of economic and cultural movements especially, such as that inaugurated by Sir Horace Plunkett.

"This man, the most real statesman Ireland has, worked in the economic sphere rather than in the political. He has applied to Irish agriculture a principle which bids fair to become fundamental in Irish civilisation. Parish by parish and county by county the small, disintegrated agriculturists of Ireland are being linked up by cooperative societies and cooperative federations.

"Already these are more than a thousand in number and include as members more than one-fourth of the farmers of Ireland. A wise fundamental rule of all these organisations is that no sectarian masters or party politics shall be discussed at the meetings, and so Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and

Nationalist find it possible to come together at the gatherings. Thus they find cause for common social action and form real friendships. This is the only movement which ever succeeded in bringing about anything like this in Ireland.

"Starting among the farms the impulse is spreading to the towns. In Belfast the cooperative society has an annual turnover of half a million pounds sterling, or two and a half million dollars. The rural movement is principally concerned with cooperative production, but the distributive side is growing. Urban cooperation began with distribution and is travelling toward cooperative production.

"Leaders of both are friendly to each other and it is hoped by cooperative societies or federations, financed by both sections of the movement, to bring about an economic community of interest that in a generation or so will so pervade all Ireland that the sense of the identity of interest between the individual and the community, which was the Greek conception of citizenship, will be general, reacting upon every phase of Irish life.

"Merely living in the same latitude and longitude will not beget this. What is the use of talking of a united Ireland if the social order which works out means merely competition for the means of livelihood between Irishmen? And now this movement has grown to such magnitude that it seems as if nothing but the destruction of Ireland can prevent its extension until the scheme of working together and democratic control of industry becomes fundamental in Irish life.

"Of course this need not, nor will it, be absolute. There will be industries like shipbuilding and the textile manufactures which, in this age at least, cannot be under cooperative fundamental it will affect all industries, whether controlled by capital or not, and beget in them all the idea that all industries should be operated for the common good and not entirely for the enrichment of a few individuals.

"By the evolution of such principles in the society of Ireland that real unity which now seems to be a dream may be brought about and the political machine be made to work honestly and efficiently for the welfare of the people. It is in the character of the social order of a country, in the relations between individuals in daily life, that real political stability must be looked for far more than in the actual construction of the political machine.

"The best devised political machine will not work properly if the people remain prejudiced and uneducated. If the people are economically educated by their organisations, if the trust one another with a trust begotten of daily cooperation, they will make even a theoretically inferior political machine work better than a theoretically perfect machine could work in less favorable circumstances.

"It is the sense of brotherhood which makes any form of society tolerable. Feudalism was tolerable while there was a sense of noblesse oblige at the bottom of it. Even an oligarchy would be endurable if it were characterized by this feeling of human kindness between master and servant. Without that all society crumbles and is insecure.

"It is because the cooperative movement is creating in Ireland this sense of brotherhood and mutual trust in industry that I look to it far more than to any political plan or movement to bring about the United Ireland which has been the dream of so many poets and idealists."

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Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

it may be as well to mention, en passant, that there will be no birchbroom, the two ladies responsible for this little show, Mrs. Clear and Miss Jarvis, being quite well-disposed towards all comers.

Children are reminded of the competitions which will be held for:

1. The most original exhibit.
2. The best hand-made toy.
3. The best set of doll's clothes.
4. The best picture (a) the original work of the exhibitor, (b) copy.

All the above are open to boys and girls under the age of 15. The age of the exhibitor to be stated in each case, the exhibits to be the sole work of the exhibitor.

These Competitions are in charge of Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Crossley.

For grown-ups there will be competition for:

1. The best dressed doll, sole work of the competitor; Class (a) for dolls above 18 inches in height;
- Class (b) for dolls under 18 inches in height.

2. The best design for Nursery Furniture to be carried out as follows:

- (a) Model Room, day or night nursery, natural size.

- (b) Model Room, miniature size, to be placed on table 3 ft. by 3 ft.

- (c) Flat design for same, painted or mounted on cardboard 3 ft. by 3 ft.

3. The best original Nursery Picture, in any medium, work of competitor.

Referring to the "Illustrated Tale" spoken of last week (in which about 20 children will take part in the living pictures), the names of Mrs. R. J. Marshall, Mrs. A. W. Burkhill, who are responsible for its organization, and Mrs. Robert, who is painting the scenery, were inadvertently omitted.

Admiral Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Winterhalter gave their guests a most delightful evening on Thursday, the occasion being a reception and dance held on board the Flagship "Brooklyn."

The decks were covered with awnings which effectively shut out a cold wind, flags and lanterns giving a delightful touch of color to a very gay and animated scene. Mrs. Winterhalter, aided by Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Andressen and Mrs. Pickens warmly welcomed the guests and the dancing and music were most thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Lady de Saumarez, President of the British Women's Work Association, was "at home" on Wednesday to the members of the Association and distributed Queen Mary's Badges to about 160 guests. Members Badges were given to workers, Special Badges being given to the Representatives of Centers, Members of the Executive Committee, Heads of Departments and of Working parties. Mrs. McNeil, who returned from England this week, much interested those present by her account of the splendid work the women were accomplishing there.

H. Excellency Sir Henry May, who left after the races for a shooting trip up country, has been spending part of the time in Nanking.

A letter just received from home gives news of several Shanghai men. Mr. R. Barff, whose leg was badly cut with barbed wire is improving slowly and he is now able to get about on crutches. Mr. Peter Scott has been slightly wounded but is out of hospital again. Mr. Hayley Bell sustained such injuries to his arm in the Battle of the Somme that it is unlikely he will be fit for any fighting again.

Mrs. McMichael, who is returning shortly, has made a point of visiting all the wounded men from Shanghai. Her son, Mr. E. H. McMichael is in Egypt.

Between the Nanking and Jinkee Roads a little black sign board points road-wards announcing in gold lettering "The Little Shop." In the window sits the God of Plenty, and the hurrying pedestrian, catching his smile, in voluntarily pauses, and once within the portals he realizes that "The Little Shop" is no ordinary curio store. The fascinating things of the East are there, it is true, but in many cases they are combined and thus make a far more attractive article. The beautiful Chinese chair for instance, costing \$20., has a seat of tomato-colored embroidery. Little round footstools, too, having wooden frames and a circular piece of embroidery in the center, are quite new and cannot be bought anywhere else. A Chinese dressing-table has brass corners added and a standard wooden lamp, copied from the small brass incense burners with fish and stars, is a very original idea. There

are shoals of other things—coats, Japanese pottery, Mandarin hats, buttons which, if the purchaser desires, can be slightly altered and made into seals, tiny Peking enamel dishes, trays, silver cocktail forks, pendants in amethyst and amber and mounted in seed pearls and endless other articles.

Although "The Little Shop" has only just made its bow to the public, the owner has been kept busy taking orders for reproductions. Orders for curtains, carpets, cushions and any kind of Chinese decoration will be taken, and those wishing a wholly Chinese room in their homes can put themselves in better hands.

The number of this attractive little place is A 230 Szechuan Rd. Mrs. C. D. Pearson has been the recipient of hearty congratulations on having won both the Singles and Doubles Tennis Championships.

On Sunday, at the Cercle Sportif, Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. E. A. Prince competed for the Ladies' Tennis Singles Championship, Mrs. C. D. Pearson winning, the score being 8-6, 6-2.

On Thursday the Ladies Doubles Championship was played off on the same ground, the contestants being Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. R. F. C. Master against Mrs. H. Hanbury and Mrs. P. Enticknap, Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Master gaining the victory.

The score was 6-3, 6-3.

That Lieutenant Glenn Howell and his able company did Shanghai a good turn in again presenting "The Seventh Wife" was evinced by the crowded houses, and the bursts of merriment evoked by the witty dialogue and amusing situations. Everything had been brought well up to date, the new songs and dances and dresses revealing the immense amount of work entailed and time spent on every detail. That such a production is possible shows "Jack" to be inherently musical and artistic and he entered into the spirit of the thing with so much vim and gusto that he carried his audience with him from the start. The boxing scene in the barem was excruciatingly funny, the quarrelsome ladies demonstrating the extraordinary muscular strength to be attained from graceful posings and mere flutterings of fan. The Brooklyn orchestra, conducted by Lieutenant Howell at the piano, skillfully supported the artists and the play, which simply effervesced with fun, was voted one of the jolliest of productions staged. The proceeds of the play are to go to the dependents of the sailors who were lost in the wreck of the "Memphis."

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burns returned from Peking via Hankow arrived here on Sunday last, Mrs. Burns having completely recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. James Brand, who left here on August 8, has just joined the Sussex Yeomanry as a private. Mr. David Brand writes that he was resting after a month at the front.

Mr. Reginald Eckford, Consul at Tsingtau, and Mrs. Eckford arrived here on the 8th and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Mackay.

The Matron and Nursing Staff of the Victoria Nursing Home are going to do their bit for sufferers in the war and, on Thursday the 23rd inst. there will be a sale of work in aid of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors at St. Dunstan's.

To any who may hesitate, feeling perhaps that times are hard and calls in aid of war funds very numerous, it will only be necessary to put themselves for a few moments in the unfortunate position of these brave men. To be muscularly strong and yet helpless—a pall of darkness

blotting out for ever the wonders of the world and the faces of those dear to them. Many would sooner choose to go out altogether. Give these stricken people, then, the best of all possible tonics—confidence in their ability to help themselves. St. Dunstan's is doing this by teaching them trades so that they may again find use and interest in life and it will be the privilege of those who attend the sale on Thursday to lend a helping hand.

Once at the Victoria Nursing Home the visitor will find all kinds of attractions awaiting him. There are eight stalls altogether, full of delicious chocolates and candies all home made, and a stall for men's things only. Besides these there will be numerous side shows and the prospective purchaser may look forward to a very pleasant afternoon.

The one dollar entrance fee covers tea and *cafe chantant*; and for children, will also include the magic lantern show by Mr. Carter.

Two long tables of cut chrysanthemums were shown by Mr. D. MacGregor, Hon. Sec. of the Society. These proved of great interest to Shanghai growers as they were all raised from imported seed sown in Jessfield Park last March.

There were some beautiful ferns but very few were on exhibit. The vegetable show was not as large as in the Spring, but that could hardly be expected. Quality was there, however, and testified to the industry of the Shanghai grower. Such sendives of palest and freshest green, radishes with the deeper crimson beetroot, fat peas, cabbages and mint and Indian-corn—its sheath parted to show the succulent young grain, potatoes and ginger, chilled in their green and red enamelled jackets and a score of other vegetables—a gastronomic dream in the hands of a good cook!

A number of ladies competed for the best decorated table. Taken as a whole they gave the impression of bareness. A trail of green will do wonders to relieve the hardness of a table devoid of any appointments.

Ribbon, too, adds a charming touch. On Monday they left for Tientsin and Peking expecting to return here by way of Hankow.

Mrs. Thomas Cobus will be "at home" on Mondays during November. Her mother, Mrs. Robertson and two charming cousins have come to spend the winter with her.

To lovers of flowers a veritable feast was spread in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the occasion being the Annual Autumn Exhibition of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

That one of the best chrysanthemum shows ever given was so sparsely attended is a matter of real astonishment.

Here the Queen of Autumn, reigning supreme in a riot of color. The variety of form and shade that cultivation has accomplished for this flower is little short of marvellous.

Huge balls of incurved petals were displayed showing fiery bronze inside; flat daisy-like chrysanthemums of deepest crimson; others in "art" shades difficult to describe, a hundred needle-like spikes radiating from the center; masses of heads of white bloom with clustering giant petals; flowers suggesting a bursting rocket, their spiderlike petals shoot-

very lovely.

Mrs. William Martin won the Gold Medal and Cup with a pretty rose-bud table. Mrs. A. Lambert came second with a table of dainty

gerbera while Mrs. Tuxford's pink carnations gained the third prize.

Mrs. J. D. Read and Mrs. F. H. Forde both secured honorable mention.

The other prizes obtained in this room were for:

Small Baskets, 1st R. E. Toeg.

2nd Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Large Baskets, 1st Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

2nd R. E. Toeg.

3rd Mrs. Coutts.

Small Vases, H. M.

Mrs. N. L. Sparke.

H. M.

A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Large Vases, 1st Mrs. E. C. Pearce.

Children's Table, 1st Nancy Lam-

bert.

Professor Papini's band played during the afternoon and evening and was much enjoyed.

The judges for the exhibition were Messrs. F. Ayres, P. Peebles, C. H. Carere, J. Ambrose and Way Yu-ding.

NERVE-STORMS

Lightning is not more erratic than the person who suffers from nerve-storms. Though the victim is often accused of being "bad-tempered" the trouble is really one of health. Bad days usually begin with irritation on rising. Some little upset arouses a cantankerous mood, and once the balance topples all control is lost.

Nerve-storms are dangerous; the wear and tear on the nervous system is highly exhausting and debilitating to the digestion and heart; it causes also congestion in the liver and brain; and, indeed, collapses sometimes follows.

Make no mistake, nerve-storms indicate a nervous-dyspeptic state. When the digestion is perfect the appetite is good, and food eaten keeps the nerves and blood well fed. Then such good health pervades the system that nervous disturbances are rare.

Weak, irritable, nervous victims of indigestion should tone up their nerves and strengthen their digestion with new blood. To make this new blood it is necessary to take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, when the digestion is perfect the appetite is good, and food eaten keeps the nerves and blood well fed.

Most dealers sell Dr. Williams' pink pills, also obtainable 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Write today for a free book on "The Nerves" to the above address.

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with soot and dust.*

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comfort and satisfaction.*

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DURABILITY
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AND
MARRONS GLACÉS
ARE FAMOUS

Made Fresh Every Day
Cakes a Specialty
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News Briefs

Mr. W. W. Taylor, the collector of Korean curios, who has been staying at the Astor House during the last fortnight is leaving for Korea this week. Anyone desiring to order cabinets, brasses, &c., for Xmas presents should do so without delay.

The Christian Literature Society will hold its 29th annual meeting at its Offices, 143 North Szechuan Road on Tuesday, November 21, at 5.30 p.m. Sir Haviland de Saumarez will be in the chair. Preceding the open meeting there will be a business session for members and subscribers at 4 p.m.

The Engineering Society of China will meet on Tuesday, November 21, at 5.15 p.m. in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 5 Museum Road, when a paper will be read by Herbert Chatley on "Some New Notions as to the Strength of Materials."

It had been remarked by many of those who pass "La Vogue's" windows in Nanking Road, that the display is not to be surpassed even in the West End of London. Ladies will do well to remember, however, that the choicest models are, for obvious reasons, on display inside the premises.

The Union Church Ladies' Society issues a preliminary notice regarding an "Alphabetical" Sale of Work, to be held on December 16 at Union Church Hall. The function is in aid of a most deserving charity, to wit, Queen Mary's auxiliary convalescent hospitals in Roehampton for soldiers and sailors who have lost limbs in the war. Particulars will be announced later.

A meeting to promote Kindergartens for Chinese children was held last night at the World's Chinese Students' Federation. The speakers were Mrs. P. C. Mo and Mrs. N. C. Chang. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Mo, who is Principal of the Presbyterian Mission Kindergarten, was graduated in the Soochow Kindergarten normal. Mrs. Chang who was educated in Japan has spent several years in Chicago doing research work. Both speakers urged the importance of establishing Kindergartens for Chinese children.

A social evening of the Men's Total Abstinence League will be held on Friday, December 8, at 9 o'clock, at the Shanghai Rowing Club. Ladies and all friends invited.

Miss Ackerman is to give a lecture on "Russia After the War" at the Union Church Hall on December 11, at 8 p.m. Admission free.

Members of the First Reserves, S.V.C., are reminded that entries for the annual shooting meeting, which takes place on the 25th and 26th inst., will close at noon next Tuesday.

We are asked to state in connection with raffles drawn at the Shanghai High School Girl Scouts sale on the 17th inst., that the table cloth was won by Ticket No. 84 and the cushion by Ticket No. 77.

Before the annual competition the members of the S. F. B. had two calls to duty at three o'clock yesterday. On arrival the Brigade found the kitchen at the back of a dwelling house No. XG. 1012 N. Chekiang Road on fire and the flames had just obtained a grip on the main building. Fortunately an early call was received and the fire was able to be promptly dealt with, and was extinguished before any material damage was done. At a quarter past five Central Companies turned out

TIENSIN AND PEKING CARPETS AND RUGS

of all patterns and descriptions, and of first-class quality.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES.

Manufactured by
YU FENG TSCHENG & CO.,
18-20 Rue Paul Beau,
Shanghai.

Probably To Be Made Field Marshal



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig

Owing to recent British successes, according to yesterday's cables, Gen. Haig is in high favor and in line for further honors.

and found that some joss paper which had been burnt at No. 128 Chaotung Road had caused the watchman to give the call—a false alarm.

The first hearing of Chow Ching-piou, ex-Taoyin of Shanghai, in connection with the Shanghai opium scandal was held yesterday morning 10 o'clock in the Chinese city before a joint court consisting of Judge Ling and Judge Yuan of the Criminal and Civil branches, respectively. Little progress was made. Several of the witnesses are out of town.

At the Theaters

Peg O' My Heart

Next Saturday under the patronage of Sir E. D. H. Fraser, H.M. Consul General, the Howitt-Phillips Co. will repeat "Peg O' My Heart."

A quarter of the proceeds will go to the Overseas Club Fund for providing Xmas comforts for our sailors and soldiers.

The Victoria

At the Victoria the girl show "Midnight at Maxim's" is a great success and promises to draw big houses tonight and tomorrow.

The Apollo

At the Apollo this week end the charming and beautiful actress, Mlle. Gabrielle Robinne, features a poignant story of social life, possessing a wonderful combination of power and pathos. Pathé's British and American Gazettes, depicting many interesting events, are also interesting.

Other films of interest are shown and altogether the program should attract many patrons.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral—November 19.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.—8 a.m. Holy Communion 10 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. (Sung). Martin Shaw. Hymns 164, 178, 523, 208. Preacher The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. The Dean. Evening Prayer. Lloyd in G. Anthem "I will mention." Sullivan. Hymns 163, 238, 24. Preacher The Sub-Dean.

November 22.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 5.30 p.m. Intercessions.

St. Andrew's Church.—Sunday, November 19, Harvest Festival. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 Matins, delivery of the Archbishop's opening message of the National Mission. 3.00 p.m. Children's fruit and egg Service. 6.00 p.m. Evening Song. Preacher, Rev. M. C. McRae. Union Church.—Sunday, November 19, 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject The Ground of Love to Christ. Chant 76; Anthem "And I saw another angel" (Stanford); Hymns 1, 656 and 275. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "Men who have no changes"; Chant 78; Anthem "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns 515, 191 and 211.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. C. N. Caldwell. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. C. H. Coates.

Zion Tabernacle The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church (corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuan Road Extension) Sunday, November 19, at 3 p.m., Subject: "The Rock of Offence." Preacher, the Rev. C. F. Viking. Midweek meeting every Thursday at 6 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul and Body." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Alicious	Oct. 5
City of Manila	Oct. 19
Demodocus	Oct. 18
Fushimi Maru	Oct. 16
Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Karonga	Oct. 23
Kitano Maru	Oct. 1
Knight Companion	Sept 24
Machson	Oct. 20
Nore	Oct. 30

POST CARDS

Largest selection and lowest prices in town

Burr Broadway

The Shanghai Stores Co.

Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot & Shoe Dealers.

21 NANKING ROAD,

Have received new consignments of

NEW SEASON'S GOODS

of everything appertaining to

MEN'S WEAR,

which we guarantee to be

ALL-BRITISH MANUFACTURE

"THEFA," "WOLSEY" & "BRIANNA"

All Wool "UNDERWEAR" Unshrinkable

Welch Margetson's Latest novelties in

Evening "DRESS VESTS" Exclusive Designs

"Silk Scarves" fringed with Colours of Famous Regiments, London Scottish, Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders, Gordons, Artists, Guards, R.A.M.C., etc.

The Shanghai Stores Co.

21 NANKING ROAD

Pembroke	shire	Sept 14	Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 16
Fyrhus		Nov. 10	Tsuwama Maru	Nov. 2
Sardinia		Oct. 2	"With English Mail.	
Tokuyama Maru		Nov. 1		
For Marseilles, etc.				
Atlantique		Nov. 17	Vessels To Arrive	
Cordillera		Oct. 20		
Magellan		Nov. 3		
For Bombay				
Kamakura Maru		Oct. 19	FROM LIVERPOOL	
Novara**		Oct. 16	Eurybates	Sept. 30 Dec. 7
Nyanza**		Nov. 13	Keemun	Sept. 15 Nov. 18
For Vancouver, etc.			Ningchow	Sept. 7 Nov. 22
Empress of Japan		Nov. 18	Peleus	Sept. 24 Nov. 30
Empress of Russia		Nov. 4	Phemius	Oct. 21 Dec. 23
Harold Dollar		Oct. 6	Teucer	Oct. 8 Dec. 17
Monteagle		Nov. 13	Teenkai	Oct. 11 Dec. 26
For New York			Tydeus	Oct. 18 Jan. 3
Bolton Castle		Sept. 1		
Eurymachus		Sept. 18		
Kanagawa Maru		Nov. 16		
Newby Hall		Nov. 2		
Tokiwa Maru		Sept. 6		
For San Francisco, etc.				
Ecuador		Oct. 19		
Hawaii Maru		Oct. 19		
J.D. Archbold		Nov. 4		
Shinyo Maru		Nov. 4		
Tenyo Maru		Oct. 7		
For Seattle				
Awa Maru				
Manila Maru				
Mexico Maru				
Sado Maru				
Shidzuoka Maru				
Tambu Maru				
Brinkburn				
FROM NEW YORK				
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.				
Empress of Japan				
Monteagle				
FROM SEATTLE				
Awa Maru				
Manila Maru				
Mexico Maru				
Sado Maru				
Shidzuoka Maru				
Tambu Maru				
Brinkburn				
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.				
Venezuela				
Persia Maru				
Sukoko Maru				
Tenyo Maru				

FROM LIVERPOOL

Eurybates	Sept. 30 Dec. 7	FROM GOTHENBURG
Keemun	Sept. 15 Nov. 18	Ceylon Sept. 27 Nov. 14
Ningchow	Sept. 7 Nov. 22	Yeddo Sept. 5 Nov. 30
Peleus	Sept. 24 Nov. 30	FROM MARSEILLE
Phemius	Oct. 21 Dec. 23	Athos Oct. 29 Dec. 4
Teucer	Oct. 8 Dec. 17	FROM CALCUTTA
Teenkai	Oct. 11 Dec. 26	LEFT SAIGON Nov. 4 Nov. 30
Tydeus	Oct. 18 Jan. 3	Amazon Nov. 15 Nov. 25

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY DISEASE AND DON'T KNOW IT

THE REMEDY IS DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Often those in the greatest danger from kidney complaint do not know their kidneys are diseased, and so the trouble is neglected until it reaches an incurable stage. Cure your kidneys while you can, by starting with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once if you have any such clear signs of kidney or bladder trouble as:-

Backache, Pains in the Loins, Gravel, Urinary Disorders, Distress in relieving the Bladder, Dropsey, Lumbago, Dizziness and Faintness, Unnatural Drowsiness, Rheumatism, Sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicine relieve the bowels. They dispose of the excess uric acid which causes rheumatism, backache, lumbago and stone, and they release the accumulated water in dropsey. A Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 18, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate 80%—Tls. 1.24 @ 72.3 = \$1.72
Tls. 1.24 @ 72.3 = \$1.72

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.2
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver: —
Copper Cash: 1755

Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3-3%—Tls. 6.03
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex. \$ 8.35

Peking Bar: ... Tls. 320

Native Interest:20

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: ... 34d.

Bank rate of discount: ... 6%

Market rate of discount: ... 3 m.s. ... %

4 m.s. ... %

6 m.s. ... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s. ... Fr. 27.30

Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 27.30

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. ... \$ 475.15

Consols: ... £ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: ... T.T. 3-3%

London: ... Demand 3-3½

India: ... T.T. 245½

Paris: ... T.T. 460½

Paris: ... Demand 461

New York: ... T.T. 78%

New York: ... Demand 78%

Hongkong: ... T.T. 70

Japan: ... T.T. 64%

Batavia: ... T.T. 188%

Bank's Buying Rates

London: ... 4 m.s. Cds. 3-5½

London: ... 4 m.s. Dcys. 3-5½

London: ... 6 m.s. Cds. 3-5½

London: ... 6 m.s. Dcys. 3-5½

Paris: ... 4 m.s. 476½

New York: ... 4 m.s. 51%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

Tls. = HK. Tls. 5.70

HK. Tls. = France 4.87

" = Marks 13.93

Gold " = HK. Tls. 1.29

HK. Tls. = Yes 1.64

" = Rupees 2.63

" = Rouble 2.72

" = Mex. \$1.66

+ Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, November 18, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Bukits Tls. 5.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, November 18, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Samagatas Tls. 1.12½ cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 17.—Today's
Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 7½d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 7¾d.
buyers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 16:—

Spot: 2s. 7½d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 8d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

...

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 15th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$140 per picul equivalent to 2s. 8d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$146 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9½d. in London.

Market opened very weak, im-
proved later on. Closed with buyers slightly less.

Commercial Cable

Reuter's Service

London, November 17.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account 56½

Cheques on London at ... Frs. 27.80

T.T. on London at New York ... \$ 4.76½

Bar Silver (Spot) ... 34d.

Bank of England Rate of ... 6%

Market rate of Discount ... 5½%

Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. ... 20.85d.

Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ... 8.80d.

Cotton: Mid American Spot 12.08d.

Plantation Rubber December ... 2s. 7½d. paid.

Indian Tea ... 10½d.

Ceylon Tea ... 10½d.

...

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietor. 46 rooms; separate baths, with hot and cold water; electric light. Tel. W. 1272.

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly report:—
White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet for all descriptions. The present high exchange, added to the difficulty of fixing exchange, as rates quoted are nominal, makes fresh business very difficult. Silkmen are firm and concessions are difficult to obtain.

Chincuma.—Peach 1, 2, 3, Tls. 520 av.

Green Kahlings.—Mandarin Duck MM. MMM. MMMM. Tls. 525 av.

White Swan 1, 2, 3, Tls. 565 av.

Tussah Filatures 8 av.—The market is firm with some enquiry, which may lead to business.

Export From Shanghai,
Season 1916-1917

Export Figures

White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales,

Yellow Silk ... in picul "

Steam Filatures ... in picul "

1916-917

picul picul piculs

Export from June 1 to September 31.

8,176 7,985 15,261

Oct. 7 Empress of Asia, Canadian Mail ... 318 3 321

" 7 Tenyo Maru, Japanese Mail

" 7 Paul Lecat, French Mail ... 4 105 100

" 14 Navara, English Mail ... 531 1,074 1,606

" 16 Shidzuhu Maru, Japanese Mail ... 2.8 16 244

" 17 Ecuador, American Mail ... 158 .. 168

" 18 Kasuga Maru, Japanese Mail

" 19 Cordillere, French Mail

" 19 Kamakura Maru, Japanese Mail ... 15 29 42

" 27 Simbirsk, Russian Mail 137 137

" 28 Hirano Maru, Japanese Mail ... 99 99

" 28 Nore, English Mail ... 285 421 706

Local Steamer's 108 145 247

Export from June 1 to September 31.

Sept. 30 9,811 9,112 18,223

corresponding period 1915-16 13,664 8,859 22,523

corresponding period 1914-15 6,708 7,29 12,917

corresponding period 1913-14 20,156 10,884 31,023

corresponding period 1912-13 25,572 12,851 38,123

corresponding period 1910-11 13,663 7,45 20,611

corresponding period 1909-10 16,239 7,624 23,863

corresponding period 1908-09 19,6 5 7,928 28,883

corresponding period 1907-08 19,65 6,021 28,876

corresponding period 1906-07 14,238 5,418 19,762

1916, 1917 piculs.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

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Reserve Fund 1,800,000

Share Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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Court of Directors:

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.L.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Kuala Salagon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

I

**Mikimoto Pearl Store**

Begs to announce the opening of its
New Branch Store at
31 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

A cordial invitation is extended to
patrons to visit the establishment.

"Mikimoto Culture Pearls"
Diamonds—Oriental Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
Jewelry.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

TOKIO—OSAKA—LONDON.

The Charles H. Brown**Paint Co.'s Products**

are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert **foreign supervisor** will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

Sole Agents

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO.

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918

Yes, it is so. You can get
better Candies at

"Sullivan's"

than can be imported from
any place abroad.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

Quality Right. **SWEDISH PAPER** Prices Right.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

German March, "Light Cavalry:"

"Millicent Valse:"

"They didn't believe me:"

Selection, Pagliacci:

"I love you, California:"

"A perfect day:"

"In der Nacht:"

"Puppchin," etc.

Such a programme you can hear nightly in

RESTAURANT R. N.
14 Astor Road

and have a good meal too. If you like to hear your favorite songs, **Come**, we play for you.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS**Piece Goods and Yarn**

Messrs. Libert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:

The heavy exports of silver during the summer are now being felt, and until actual silver can arrive to relieve the situation, the look-out for business in general is far from bright.

The market has been entirely sub-servient to the conditions which have prevailed during the interval in the money market. Silver has been competed for by the European banks, about 1d. over quoted rates, and during the past day or two a good deal has been attracted out of native hands in order to secure the high cash rates going, with the result that native banks are now short and rates of interest have gone exceedingly high. This in its turn has brought clearances of cargo from stock to nearly a standstill, while at the same time export business is doubly knocked on the head by the high exchange and the money famine.

Grey Shirtings, \$4-lbs.—No business to report outside the auctions where prices ruled quite steady.

10-lbs. to 11-lbs.—A sale of Man and

Linen at 10s. to Hankow at Tis. 3.90 is all that comes to our notice. The auction chaps fetched about 5 catties lower than last week in most cases.

12-lbs. 36 in.—Market fairly steady but only an insignificant business appears to have been done in Blue Round Dragon at Tis. 5.50 and Soldier AAA at Tis. 4.82½. Auctions rather easier on the whole.

White Shirtings—Demand has been curtailed by monetary stringency and we are only able to record two sales in Large Dog at Tis. 7.20, and

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTHSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisines and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

No. 12s.—100 Bales China at Tis. 9.00, 100 Bales Currimbhoy at Tis. 8.00, 100 Bales David, Fish, at Tis. 9.00, 100 Bales Herald Office at Tis. 9.00, and 150 Bales Swadeshi Kosha at Tis. 9.00/94.00.

No. 10s.—100 Bales Pabaneey (Ring) at Tis. 101/102.00.

Japanese Yarn—These spinnings have advanced about Tis. 3.00 per bale with the following to report:

No. 16s.—50 Bales Three Horse at Tis. 112.00, 50 Bales Standing Horse at Tis. 112.50, and 50 Bales Woman and Boat at Tis. 112.50.

No. 20s.—50 Bales Fisherman at Tis. 114.00.

Indian Yarn—Prices are rather easier owing to the higher exchange but demand has improved and the following business has resulted:

No. 10s.—200 Bales Central India at Tis. 9.00, 150 Bales Gold Mohur at Tis. 9.00, 50 Bales Indo-China at Tis. 8.00, 200 Bales Naranjeet at Tis. 9.00, 400 Bales Pabaneey at Tis. 8.00, and 400 Bales Swadeshi Kosha at Tis. 9.00/94.00.

No. 12s.—100 Bales China at Tis. 9.00, 100 Bales Currimbhoy at Tis. 8.00, 100 Bales David, Fish, at Tis. 9.00, 100 Bales Herald Office at Tis. 9.00, and 150 Bales Moon at Tis. 9.00.

No. 16s.—100 Bales Pabaneey (Ring) at Tis. 101/102.00.

Japanese Yarn—These spinnings have advanced about Tis. 3.00 per bale with the following to report:

No. 16s.—50 Bales Three Horse at Tis. 112.00, 50 Bales Standing Horse at Tis. 112.50, and 50 Bales Woman and Boat at Tis. 112.50.

No. 20s.—50 Bales Fisherman at Tis. 114.00.

Pathe's BRITISH AND FRENCH CAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest, preparing for departure in the British Camp.

"IN THE PROVINCE OF ORAN" (Algeria)
A beautiful travel picture.

"WIFFLES ACTS THE FOOL" Comic scene with M. Prince in the leading role.

RECEPTION AT THE ITALIAN CONSULATE GENERAL on the occasion of Ning Vitorio Emmanuel's Birthday.

Shanghai, November 11th, 1916

**THE INTERIOR OF DECORATIVE DISTINCTION**

is important in its relation to Fall and Winter Entertaining in the Town House.

Fine interior decoration has become an index of good taste and good standing. Messrs. V. K. SHEN & SON, with 22 years' practical experience, is the firm of reputation.

'PHONE NUMBER 1710 V. K. SHEN & SON Furniture Manufacturers and Decorating Contractors.

109 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & CO.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outboard-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Matinee on Sunday SHOWING
"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIM'S"

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

The share market continues exceedingly dull in all departments and few transactions have taken place. A period of inactivity prevails, and we look for little improvement until the present tightness of money is relaxed and conditions of exchange become normal. Holders are not disposed to sacrifice their shares at cut prices. The present position is a sound one and is not likely to be aggravated by bearish operations. The absence of forward speculations has undoubtedly contributed largely to the present sound state of the market.

London Metal Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 17.—Today's metal prices were as follows:

	f. s. d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	139 10 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	157 0 0
Lead L. B. e. i. e. per ton. Nominal. Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30 0 0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....	17 15 0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case thin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b.	0 31 0
Wales Nominal. Muntz Metal, f. o. b.	0 31 0
London or Liverpool (less ½ %) Nominal. Standard Tin (Cash)	188 17 6
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	56 7 6
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months). 190 7 6	

AMUSEMENTS**LYCEUM THEATRE****TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES**

OF

"BRITAIN PREPARED"

AND

Government Official War Films

ON

Monday, 20th and Tuesday, 21st

at 9.15 —

Owing to great demand for seats.

TODAY, SUNDAY**MATINEE 3 P.M., NIGHT 9.15.**

Book for Monday and Tuesday

AT MOUTRIE'S

11614

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHEW ROAD

TONIGHT**TONIGHT**

The Great Renville Roberty

Master Magician and Illusionist

BLACK-ART

BLACK-ART

And his company of 1st Class Artists.

Miss Irene Beryl

Classical Dancer

Charlie

Whistler and Comedian.

The Warleys

Sketch Artists and Dancers.

Sylvano Lopes

Pianist and Accompanist.

Magnificent Costumes.

Brilliant Light Effects.

THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING

THE EAST.

Prices of Admission:

\$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.

11602

TONIGHT

and until Monday, Nov. 20th

AT THE**OLYMPIC THEATRE**

THE GREAT ART FILM

"JULIUS CAESAR"

Matinee on Sunday

SHOWING

"JULIUS CAESAR"**TOWA CINEMA**

Corner of Woochong and Chao-pao Roads

PROGRAMME

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

20th, 21st and 22nd November.

The Wonderful Serial

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 19	5:00	San Francisco	China	A.M. C.M.S.N.C.	
19	8:00	New York via Panama	Kanagawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
20	10:00	Tacoma etc.	Candis maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
21	..	Tacoma	Lakota maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
27	10:00	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Dec 1	10:00	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
2	10:00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Br. A.T.C.	
12	10:00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S.C.	
15	..	New York	Tsushima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	10:00	D.L. Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br. B.&S.	
16	10:00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
21	8:00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
22	8:00	San Francisco	Tenyu maru	Br. C.P.O.S.	
23	8:00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Am. P.M.S.S.C.	
24	2:00	San Francisco	Ecuador	Jap. N.Y.K.	
24	8:00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 21	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
21	8:00	Nagasaki, Moli, Kobe	Hakami maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
23	8:00	Moli, Kobe Osaka	Munano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25	8:00	Nagasaki	Pens	Rus. N.Y.F.	
25	10:00	Nagasaki, Moli, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25	10:00	Moli, Kobe	Amazone	Fr. Cle M.M.	
25	10:00	Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.	
2	2:00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Emperor	Br. B.&S.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 23	2:00	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut. H.C.T.C.	
25	10:00	Marseilles, London etc.	Glenogle	Br. Glen Line	
26	10:00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br. B&S.	
26	10:00	M. Genoa	Merionethshire	Br. J.M.&C.	
Dec 1	..	Marseilles etc.	Polynesien	Fr. Cie M.M.	
4	10:00	D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Oana	Br. B.&S.	
5	10:00	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
6	10:00	London via Cape	Wingfield	Br. B.&S.	
8	10:00	M. Genoa etc.	Amasone	Fr. Cie M.M.	
11	10:30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br. P. & O.	
15	10:00	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line	
17	10:00	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br. B.&S.	
17	10:00	London via Cape	Keemun	Br. B.&S.	
21	10:00	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
24	..	London via Cape	Pelus	Br. B.&S.	
Jan 3	10:00	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
17	10:00	London via Cape	Tenzer	Br. B.&S.	
17	10:00	London via Cape	Phemius	Br. B.&S.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 19	10:00	Foochow	Haean	Chl. C.M.S.N.C.	
19	10:00	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br. B.&S.	
19	4:00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B.&S.	
20	10:00	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br. B.&S.	
21	10:00	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingfield	Br. J.M.&C.	
21	5:00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap. A.T.C.	
22	10:00	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S.C.	
23	10:00	Almoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br. B.&S.	
24	10:00	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Dec 5	10:00	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Am. P.M.S.S.C.	
14	10:00	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Br. B.&S.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 19	10:00	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br. K.M.A.	
19	10:00	Chesoo, Tientsin	Himlung	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
20	10:00	Keswei	Chesang	Br. B.&S.	
21	8:00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
21	noon	Weihaiwei, Cheso, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B.&S.	
21	noon	Haihow, Eching	Singan	Br. J.M.&C.	
22	7:00	Weihaiwei, Cheso, Tientsin	Haiyung	Br. J.M.&C.	
23	10:00	Haihow, Eching	Kobu maru	Jap. S.E.R.	
24	8:00	Dalny	Pens	Rus. R.V.F.	
25	10:00	Vladivostock	Yodow	Jap. N.E.K.	
25	10:00	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Kobu maru	Br. B.&S.	
25	10:00	Weihaiwei, Cheso, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B.&S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 18	Ningpo	Klangtean	2012	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
Nov 18	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	3260	Br. G.P.O.S.		
Nov 18	Japan	Hakai maru	1434	Jap. N.Y.K.		
Nov 18	Iapa	Nagasa maru	Jap.			
Nov 18	Hankow	Kianghai	1210	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	KLYW	
Nov 18	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1236	Br. J.M.&C.		
Nov 18	Hankow	Lihsia	1917	Jap. N.K.K.		
Nov 18	Hankow	Edward Barry	3186	Am. G.M.S.B. Co.		
Nov 18	Hongkong	China	3186	Am. G.M.S.B. Co.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 18	Hankow etc.	Ianghuo	2660	Br. J.M. & Co.	
18	Hankow etc.	Wingfield	2664	Br. B. & S.	
18	Cheso, Tientsin	Haihong	1428	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
18	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	6091	Br. Glen Line	
18	Japan	Yawata maru	159	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	New York	Eurymedon	3381	Br. B. & S.	
18	Takao, Foochow via Keeling	Koboto maru	626	Jap. N.K.K.	
18	Tsingtao	Ioshin maru	841	Jap. S.M.R.	
18	Ningpo	Klangtean	2042	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	Oct. 25	Ornate	Brooklyn	Am arm.	2015	30	502 Day
4	Oct. 21	Cruise	Erlano	Am g.b.	620	8	96 Brigg
2	Oct. 21	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309 Kellogg
2	Oct. 21	Cruise	Helena	Am g.b.	1301	8	150 Brotherton
2	Oct. 21	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g			

Business and Official Notices

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbds. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%, The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly, on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October, 1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Agent free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October,

a flat of eight large

rooms or part thereof, in Nanking

Road, close to the Bund. Rent

moderate. For

further particulars

apply to Box No.

370, care of office

of this paper.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

for Xmas Presents

A large assortment of fashionable ready-made Sable, Ermine, Fox, and Squirrel Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and Tiger Skin Rugs.

We also make to order.

ORIENTAL FUR CO.
MO CHEE
102 Szechuan Road.
(Near Jinkee Road).

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants
21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices now in force
for SCREENED HOUSE COAL

Hongay Coal (Lump).....\$23.00

Hankow Coal (Nuts).....22.00

Shansi Coal (Nuts).....23.00

Japan Coal (No. 1).....14.00

Japan Coal (No. 2).....13.00

Japan Coal (No. 3).....12.00

Coke.....16.00

Firewood, 50 Bundles.....1.00

Charcoal, 2 Baskets.....1.20

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from \$12 to \$2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.

The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., \$2,000, will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

18-19 Chao-feng Road,
Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms,
moderate rates, good
table.

'Phone 1797.
11454

The Shanghai

Chemical

Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS to let in The China Press Building (first and second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39 Canton Road. Moderate rentals. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10 Yangtsze-poo Road.

11659 N 21

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED to rent, two or three unfurnished rooms, bathroom and kitchen; must be near Bund. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 141, THE CHINA PRESS.

11659 N 19

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Acconchouse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

11555

APARTMENTS

TO LET: Very desirable offices in a new building near the Bund. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

11661 N 21

TO LET, two well-furnished bedrooms, with verandah. Rent \$40. Board if required. 7 Wayside Road.

11617

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

NURSERYLAND

In aid of funds for

BLIND AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

to be opened by

LADY DE SAUSMAREZ

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1st and 2nd, from 3 to 11 p.m.

at

CHANG SU HO'S GARDENS

There will be on Sale

GARMENTS for BABIES, GARMENTS for BOYS under five, GARMENTS for GIRLS under five. MODEL NURSERIES. NURSERY FURNISHINGS of all descriptions, TOYS of every kind, from woolly balls to magnificent wooden chargers. DOLLS, dark and fair, large and small. BOOKS, MUSIC, STATIONERY and CARDS, COT and PRAM COVERS and BABY PERAMBULATORS, NURSERY CHINA, NURSERY PICTURES, NURSERY HABERDASHERY, XMAS TREE DECORATIONS, PUPPIES, KITTENS, BIRDS IN CAGES. TOYS FOR TINY TOTS to cost not more than 20 cents, in fact.

Anything and Everything that has a place in Nurseryland.

COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The best dressed DOLL, sole work of competitor; class (a) for dolls above 18 inches in height; (b) for dolls under 18 inches in height. II. The best design for NURSERY FURNITURE to be carried out as follows: (a) Model room, day or night nursery, natural size. (b) Ditto, miniature size to be placed on table 3-ft. by 3-ft. (c) Flat design for same, painted or mounted on cardboard 3-ft. by 3-ft. III. The best original NURSERY PICTURE in any medium, work of Competitor.

CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The most original exhibit. II. For the best hand-made toy. III. For the best set of doll's clothes. IV. For the best picture (a) the original work of exhibitor; (b) copy. V. Box garden 4 sq. feet in area. THESE COMPETITIONS ARE OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER THE AGE OF FIFTEEN. THE AGE OF EXHIBITOR TO BE STATED IN EACH CASE. EXHIBITS TO BE THE SOLE WORK OF EXHIBITOR.

TEA AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS will be served. SWEETS will be sold.

NOVEL SIDE SHOWS will be opened, ENTERTAINMENTS will be held.

CONTRIBUTIONS of articles suitable for sale in Nurseryland, will be gratefully received and as, through the generosity of friends, all expenses in connection with the sale have already been covered, all money taken will be pure profit.

TICKETS \$1 (children half-price) are now on sale and may be obtained from the Hon. Secy., Mrs. Quin, 77 Avenue du Roi Albert, or from members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Ayscough, Mrs. Burkhill, Mrs. Mackay, and Mrs. Skinner Turner. Hon. Treasurer, A. W. Burkhill, Esq.

The governing impulse in retaining the coin has changed. His clinging to it is no longer dictated by sentiment, but merely by the force of habit. His regard for the giver may be as great as ever, but that association with the cherished coin has become a memory. He keeps the coin in his pocket not because

PENNY PACKER CARRIED THIS DOLLAR 55 YEARS

Gift from Grandmother Pocket-piece Over Half Century Given to Daughter

his grandmother gave it to him, but because he has carried it there for so many years, and its constant presence has given it a new quality of its own, something of a mystic character. If he carefully analyzes his attitude he will find that he no longer regards the dollar as a sentimental token or keepsake, but that it has come to have a positive value to him as a "lucky coin."

Some persons who cherish keepsakes that they always carry with them may indignantly dispute this theoretical explanation, and we cheerfully grant that there are probably many exceptions. But in general we believe it to be a psychological rule that prevails. Many men carry pocket pieces or lucky coins, and in many cases the habit has no sentimental basis whatever.

But even when sentiment is the original base the motive power in the course of years usually changes to superstition. And most of us, perhaps, do not readily distinguish between sentiment and superstition in matters of this sort, while few of us are without a touch of superstition in our beliefs and customs. In any event, it is certain that many men carry "lucky coins," and usually they cling to them as devotedly as their wives do to their wedding rings. When a man has carried a

certain coin in his pocket for fifty-five years it cannot fail to be regarded as a talisman.—*Providence Journal*.

EXTRACT OF MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price \$1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Lux	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.		Peking	4.	B. g.	B. s.
B. a.	B. a.	B. s.		Tientsin	5.	1.	102
2068	83	300	0	Central	2200	1900	1030
2345	1112	680		Central	1800	1500	720
2350	1117	560	34	Central	1800	1500	720
000	1158	680		Tientsin-East	1800	1500	720
1910	520	230	524	Mukden	2300	1900	1030
				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
				East			
715	1140	—	0	Tientsin-East	1700	1900	
725	1140	—	271	Tientsin-Central	1800	1900	
745	1200	—		Tientsin-Central	1800	1900	
1118	1500	—	75	Tsangshew	1300	1500	
1437	1744	—	145	Tsow	1045	1140	
1801	2031	—		Tsoushu	1200	1300	
7.	—	220					
800	2031	—					
1089							

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
have been favoured with instruction from

Professor Dr. P. Krieg,
on change of address to No. 22 Whangpoo
Road, to sell at his residence

No. 11 Whangpoo Road
Monday, the 27th Nov., 1916,
commencing at 10 a.m.
and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of the
Good Household Furniture & Effects
comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room,
Study, Bed and Bathrooms, enameled
bath with geyser, Pantry and Kitchen.

The sale will include:
Garden plants, Lotus, pump, the
motor house, brass crane, medical
instruments, medical chair, apparatus
for electrical treatment, vibrator
for massage, an Egyptian
mummy, aviary, self-registering
barometer, pianola, gramophone,
stained colored-glass window, silver
cabinet, small Japanese shrine,
carved furniture, vases and brasses,
electric iron, carpet sweeper, copper
coal box, copper water tap and
receiver, violin, painter's easel, etc., etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold
2 Broughams, 1 Victoria and 1 set
harness.

On view on Sunday, the 26th of
November. Catalogues on the
premises.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.
Auctioneers.

Telephone 4240, 7-8 French Bund.

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen
19 Nanking Road.

Phone 3272

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS
Camphorated—for chapped hands and
lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles,
etc.

Capicum—the best counter-irritant
known for all aches and
pains—neuralgia, headache,
gout, rheumatism, bursitis,
toothache, etc. Better than
mustard plaster. It will
not blister the skin.

Carbolated—ideal application
to prevent infection, and
cure and heal all infected
cuts and sores, bruises, skin
eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing
Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in
the head, cold in the chest, nervous
headache, catarrh, etc.

Perfumed—a daintily perfumed ointment
for dry, rough or cracked skin.

Plain—neither perfumed nor medicated;
an efficient ointment.

30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room:

No. 73 Nanking Road.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives in China.

FRESH BUTTER.

We regret to announce that
in consequence of the great
Coal Strike in Australia
our shipments of "DAISY"
BRAND BUTTER have
been unavoidably delayed.

In the meantime we can
thoroughly commend our
"MEADOW" BRAND,
which is the finest Creamery
Butter produced in the Western
States of America.

We expect a large shipment
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Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

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New American Styles and American Patterns
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Style and Service

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Winter Coats

for

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that insure

Style and Service

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at

CANTOROVITCH'S

Great Sale

103 Broadway

Tientsin, 1st November, 1916.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

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reliable; excellent testimonials.
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WANTED, stenography and type-
writing to do evenings, Saturday
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POSITION WANTED, any
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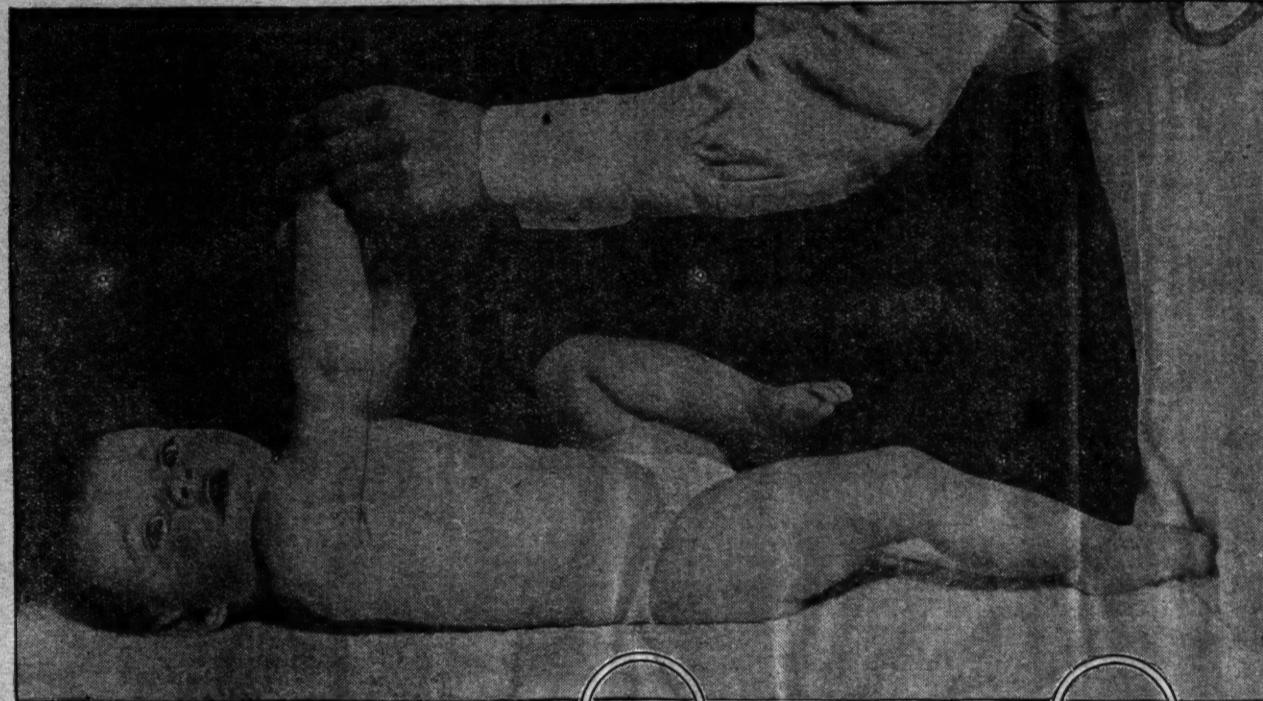
11556

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 15

11681 N 21

The New Science of Bringing up the Baby

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft in a Series of Intense Interest to Every Modern Mother



By Mary L. Read, B. S.,
Director of the New York School of
Mothercraft.

THE first six years of a child's life are the most significant for his education and training. They are decisive in shaping his whole career. The modern parent is no longer under the delusion that "the baby cannot be spoiled because he is so little." He or she has studied biology and knows that his littleness and helplessness are just the reasons why he can be spoiled in those first three months—even the first three weeks. The modern parent is not deceived by the comfortable thought that Johnnie cannot be taught obedience or courtesy or good English until he is old enough to go to school and let the teacher train him. The modern parent studies psychology and reads articles on child-training, and knows that the time to begin teaching these essentials of a successful life is the first day the baby becomes a citizen of this universe.

The traditions and superstitions of kind hearted but unscientific grandmothers and family doctors are fast being relegated to the limbo of curious folklore, along with the superstitions of witchcraft, the fountain of youth and the flatness of the earth. Children are no longer purposely exposed to contagious diseases under the superstition that "they must have them sometime." Amber beads for warding off pain, cradles with rockers, swaddling clothes, barrow coats, pinning hands are becoming relegated to the museum class.

The baby is the most helpless of all creatures at its birth. It has a few instincts and reflex movements, and almost no habits. It has just about everything to learn, and that is the reason it can be taught. This helplessness is due to the incomplete development of the nervous system. As the nervous system develops habits are being formed. This is the golden opportunity for establishing good physical habits.

The first of these is regularity. This is the foundation not only of sound digestion and sufficient sleep, but also of self-control, appreciation of law, morality and religion. Feeding should come at a regular, fixed time as prescribed by the physician. From two weeks of age, training can begin in regularity of eliminations, which is no less important. Bathing and bedtime should be at regular hours. The nervous system readily adjusts itself to a regular rhythm. Irregularity now means a regular, disordered, spoiled nervous system, difficult to bring into control later.

The second of these is self-reliance. The greatest love is far-sighted and will sacrifice its own immediate comfort and fears for the lifelong good of the little child. Be sure the baby is comfortable, dry and warm. Then leave him in his bed, quietly, without a light. This is the first fundamental lesson he must learn through experience and reason. He does some reasoning now, by association of circumstances. If he learns that by making himself sufficiently disagreeable he can get whatever



The Bending Exercise Which Strengthens the Spine.

tunity for expression when it is ripe. In this series of articles some of the most marked and significant phases of development in each year of the child's life, through to his sixth year, will be discussed, and methods will be suggested for their training.

During this entire period health must be carefully conserved. It is a period of rapid growth, especially of the nervous system. Special care must be taken not to injure the delicate nerves, either through excitement, fatigue, stimulation or shocks.

During the first three months of his life the baby is concerned chiefly with sleeping and feeding. This is the golden opportunity for establishing good physical habits.

The first of these is regularity.

This is the foundation not only of sound digestion and sufficient sleep, but also of self-control, appreciation of law, morality and religion. Feeding should come at a regular, fixed time as prescribed by the physician. From two weeks of age, training can begin in regularity of eliminations, which is no less important. Bathing and bedtime should be at regular hours. The nervous system readily adjusts itself to a regular rhythm. Irregularity now means a regular, disordered, spoiled nervous system, difficult to bring into control later.

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he wants, the foundations are laid for infancy tyranny, weak will, self-indulgence, disrespect for authority.

A third habit is good humor. The baby has but one way of making his discomfort known—by crying. Little discomfort—little crying except for exercise. Much discomfort—much crying and a peevish disposition developed. Cultivate good humor by keeping the baby well and comfortable. Anticipate his waking and his needs, and be at hand to smile at him, make him comfortable, change his position, give him a toy.

The baby at birth has few motor coordinations formed. He can open and shut his eyes and take in his food, but his arms and legs wave about without control, and his only speech development is a cry. The muscles are weak and the nervous system is undeveloped and its centres in the spinal column and the brain are not yet connected. If the baby is allowed to kick and wave his arms and roll himself about, the muscles will rapidly grow stronger and their exercise develops their corresponding brain centres.

It is literally necessary for the development of his mind that he shall be allowed physical activity. This is obtained by grace of loose clothing, no binder after the third week, a crib or pen to roll or creep in while awake, a bed large enough to allow twisting about, and covering that permits free, vigorous kicking.

A rod across the front of his bassinet for him to grasp is his first toy, aiding in his gaining control of arms and hands, and providing them with some other occupation than finding their way to his mouth. At about four months he will begin using it as a real piece of gymnastic apparatus, trying to lift himself up to it, especially if he has been regularly placed for part of each day on

his stomach, and has been developing those muscles in the back of his neck in his effort to look out upon the world.

Some simple physical exercises, given once or twice a day, before the bath or the mid-afternoon feeding, will facilitate the development of motor co-ordinations. For these he should lie on the padded nursery table, or other flat surface, with clothing removed or at least loosened. Motor memory is also trained by always doing them in the same order and with the same number of counts for each movement. The exercises should be done slowly, to avoid strain, and rhythmically. The first one may be given before the end of the first month, and the others added gradually, at intervals of a week or two. Four counts are enough for any one movement at this age.

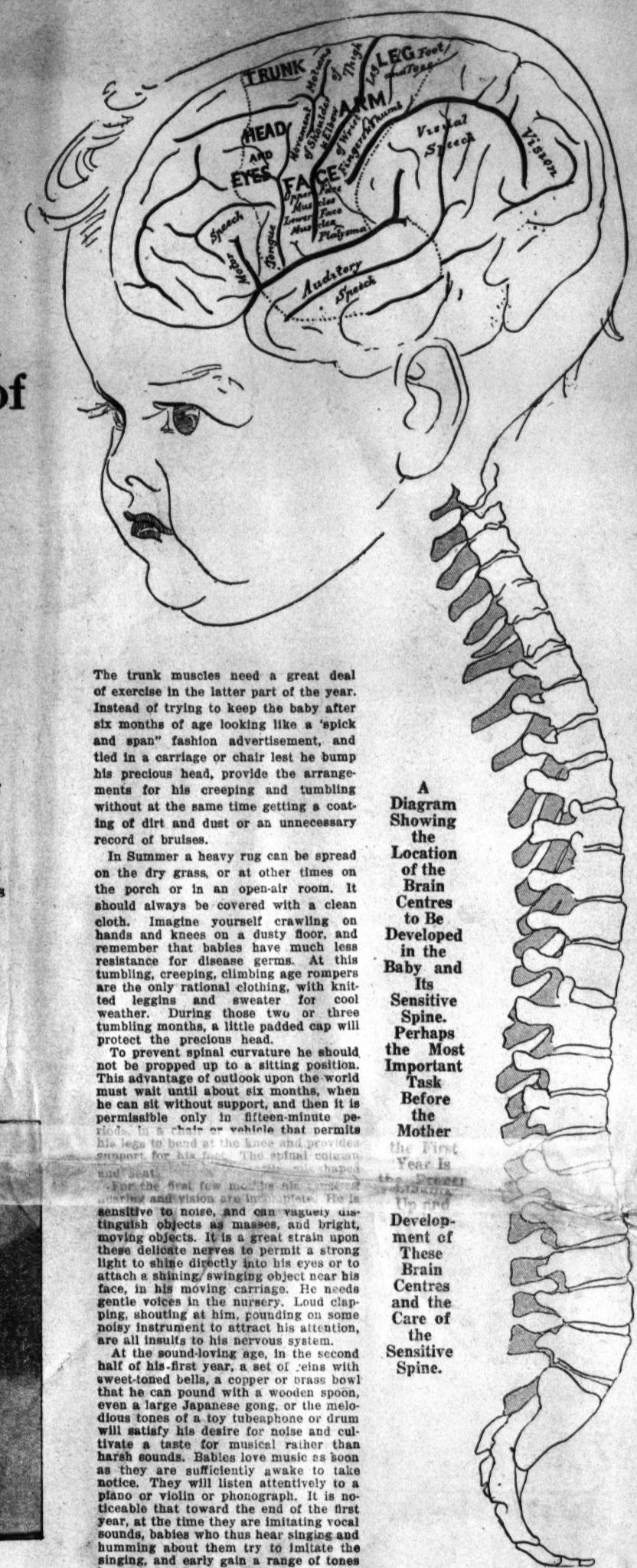
1—Let the baby grasp your finger while you hold one of his hands in each of yours. Extend his arms straight out at the side, and bring them together over his chest, as in clapping. For some months he will probably keep his elbows stiffened. All arm exercises help to develop the chest and upper back.

2—Grasp one foot in each hand and bend the leg up till the knee touches the body. Do this four times with the right, four times with the left, then with both together. All the leg exercises develop the trunk muscles and overcome constipation.

3—Grasp one foot in each hand and bring the leg up at right angles with the body, the leg straight, not bent at the knee.

4—Grasp one foot in each hand and bring the leg up toward the body till the toes nearly touch the mouth.

5—Bring the arms down to the sides, then raise them above the head, parallel to the body. Do this at first with both arms simultaneously, later with one arm at a time.



The trunk muscles need a great deal of exercise in the latter part of the year. Instead of trying to keep the baby after six months of age looking like a 'spick and span' fashion advertisement, and tied in a carriage or chair lest he bump his precious head, provide the arrangements for his creeping and tumbling without at the same time getting a coating of dirt and dust or an unnecessary record of bruises.

In summer a heavy rug can be spread on the dry grass, or at other times on the porch or in an open-air room. It should always be covered with a clean cloth. Imagine yourself crawling on hands and knees on a dusty floor, and remember that babies have much less resistance for disease germs. At this tumbling, creeping, climbing age rompers are the only rational clothing, with knitted leggings and sweater for cool weather. During those two or three tumbling months, a little padded cap will protect the precious head.

To prevent spinal curvature he should not be propped up in a sitting position.

This advantage of outlook upon the world must wait until about six months, when he can sit without support, and then it is permissible only in fifteen-minute periods in a chair or vehicle that permits his legs to bend at the knee and provides support for his back. The spinal column is still very pliable and easily shaped and bent.

For the first few months the sense of hearing and vision are incomplete. He is sensitive to noise, and can vaguely distinguish objects as masses, and bright, moving objects. It is a great strain upon these delicate nerves to permit a strong light to shine directly into his eyes or to attach a shining, swinging object near his face, in his moving carriage. He needs gentle voices in the nursery. Loud clapping, shouting at him, pounding on some noisy instrument to attract his attention, are all insults to his nervous system.

At the sound-loving age in the second half of his first year, a set of bells, a copper or brass bowl that he can pound with a wooden spoon, even a large Japanese gong, or the melodious tones of a toy tubaphone or drum will satisfy his desire for noise and cultivate a taste for musical rather than harsh sounds. Babies love music as soon as they are sufficiently awake to take notice. They will listen attentively to a piano or violin or phonograph. It is noticeable that toward the end of the first year, at the time they are imitating vocal sounds, babies who thus hear singing and humming about them try to imitate the singing, and early gain a range of tones instead of a dull monotone.

Nursery songs and lullabies should have a marked rhythm. Babies are sensitive to rhythm. They are soothed by the cadence of nursery rhymes and poetry long before they have the faintest comprehension of the meaning of words. From the babies' point of view, Mother Goose or Hiawatha or Virgil or Browning will answer equally well.

Before a toy is purchased it should qualify to pass at least the following examination: Will it wash? Will the paint come off? Has it small attachments that might be swallowed? Has it sharp points or edges? Will it break easily? Is it large enough to grasp? Rubber and celluloid balls, animals, undressed dolls, large leather balls, a pocketbook that can be opened and closed, and the resources of the kitchen utensil cupboard, clothespins, vegetables—what a wealth of natural toys there is to delight and teach this very little person, and teach him the rudiments of shape and size, hard and soft.

Attention and concentration naturally develop early. They can be cultivated by not disturbing his absorption in the object he is watching or experimenting with. His curiosity and love of exploration ask only a space, with a door and drawer, a lock and key and similar simple objects sacred to his usage, for this phase of his mental development while he is creeping about.

At eight or nine months he is ready for some of the nursery games of imitation and surprise, such as peek-a-boo, pat-a-cake, waving bye-bye, rolling and receiving the ball, shaking hands.

By the end of the first year he has learned to climb to his feet and stand, at least with support. He is jabbering away a few syllables without meaning. He can handle a cup and spoon with some dexterity. He knows the meaning of obedience. He recognizes the members of his family circle and enjoys his little games with them. He is no longer the helpless infant, but is becoming a Person, toddling out into the great, unknown world, eager for adventure.

A Diagram Showing the Location of the Brain Centres to Be Developed in the Baby and Its Sensitive Spine. Perhaps the Most Important Task Before the Mother the First Year Is the Proper Development of These Brain Centres and the Care of the Sensitive Spine.

Pagan Origin of Easter.

The Saxon goddess, "Easter" or "Ostara," goddess of Spring, whose name has survived in the English word Easter, is identical with Frigga; she is also considered goddess of the earth, or rather Nature's resurrection after the long death of Winter. The gracious goddess was so dearly loved by the old Teutons that even after Christianity had been introduced they still retained a pleasant recollection of her, utterly refused to have her degraded to the ranks of the demon, like many other divinities of their old belief, and transferred her name to their great Christian feast.

There is also an existence a letter from Pope Gregory the Great, written to the Abbot Mellitus, wherein he gives advice on ways and means to be used in Christianizing the Anglo-Saxons. He advises the Abbot not to destroy the temples of the heathens, but to metamorphose them into Christian churches, as the people would show more reverence to their old places and thereby learn to love and serve the true God in an easy way. In the same way St. Boniface counsels his friend the Bishop Daniel of Winchester to refrain from pulling down the old heathen belief, but to try to transform the old heathen days of celebration into the Christian feasts. He succeeded well; he changed the old feasts of "Jul" to the Christian Christmas, and also evolved the Christian feast of Easter from the Pagan festival.

It was an old heathen custom to celebrate this day by the exchange of presents of colored eggs, for the egg is the type of the beginning of life, so the early Christians continued to observe this rule, declaring, however, that the egg is also symbolic of the resurrection.

THE NEW FEATHER^{and} FUR HATS



One of the New Very Feathery Hats that Leave Only a Little of the Face Showing.
(“Lucile” Model.)

What Fashionable Heads Will Wear During the Coming Season, Described by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous “Lucile” of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon’s Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon’s American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (“Lucile”)

A incorrigible bachelor, standing before a shop window in Fifth avenue, described an airy circle with his cane, smiled and remarked: “It seems that this is to be a ‘Furs and’ season.”

The good natured philanderer spoke more wisely than he knew or intended. It is to be a “Furs and” season. There are fur coats enveloping the figure from nape to heel. There are scarfs that drape the figure in the same luxurious folds as a sash of silk. Wide bands of fur finish the skirt and coat hem of a suit and swathe the neck in an upright collar. Narrower bandings of fur are placed upon the edge of the collars and cuffs of gowns. Cuffs for coats or gowns may



A Demure Little Creation in Which Lace Is Used to Excellent Advantage with the Fur.
(“Lucile” Model.)

worthless can be utilized if only to cover button molds. They strike the note of richness in the simplest costume.

But whether present in a gown and coat or not, there must be in one of your hats some trace of fur. In midwinter the entire fur hat will appear. It is a snug and beautifying accessory of the toilette in the coldest weather. But I advise it only for occasional wear because there is no doubt that by its warmth it overheats the scalp, causing it to perspire unduly and the hair to fall. If you wear a fur hat I counsel that it be a large one and that the crown be not tight fitting.

In the earlier part of the season fur is being lavishly used as trimming for hats. You will note on this page an example of how charmingly a band of lynx is combined with lace. The lace, a scrap of

Duchesse, forms the crown, and with a fine eye to effect, a portion of it has been raised at the front, supported by wire in a shield-like effect, showing in detail the exquisite pattern. The band of fur is arranged about the lower part of the crown, extended to near the edge of the narrow lace brim. Another hat is low, wide-crowned, narrow-brimmed. It is of brown velvet, the crown surrounded by a full, loosely arranged band of mink.

Feathers will be worn, though not in the plentitude of previous seasons. The example on this page of the arrangement of feathers may be regarded as an index of the season’s mode. The plumes droop with apparent negligence about the crown, as though carelessly tossed there. This model is of gray feathers, in combination with blue velvet.



A “Pancake” Hat Crowned with Fur to Match the Coat or Scarf.
(“Lucile” Model.)



FURS MEAN WINTER!

And what are you going to do these cold, dark nights? You must have some Music, either a Piano, Autopiano or Grafonola.

ROBINSON’S SUPPLY EVERYTHING MUSICAL
at the cheapest home store prices. A call will convince you.

PIANOS by all the best English and American makers, at terms to suit you.

GRAFONOLAS: The most popular and up-to-date Gramophones; prices from \$25 to \$300 (Mex.). Easy terms.

RECORDS: All the latest and most popular from London and New York, every week. \$1.25, \$1.70, Double-Sided.

RECORDS FOR THE KIDDIES: 35 cts. each, or 4 for \$1.20. Send for catalogue.

MUSIC received every mail.

TUNINGS & REPAIRS a speciality.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

ALLIES USE SUBWAY TO VERDUN FRONT

Tunnel, 45 Feet Under Ground,
Leads to Within 300 Yards
Of Germans

AMERICANS TAKE TRIP

Paul D. Cravath Narrowly
Escapes Shots As He
Views Trenches

Verdun, October 10.—Just west of here, in the forest of Argonne, there is a remarkable military tunnel, forty-five feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches. It is one of the most hard pressed points around Verdun, but through this tunnel reinforcements move forward without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line.

There was a very American atmosphere about this tunnel when the writer visited it, for the curious fact developed that the two officers in command were American residents, one a stock raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the Franco-American Bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, and when the war broke out left their American business to come home and fight.

And now they are in full charge of this underground highway, leading up to one of the most desperate positions along the front. They are so American that they speak English instead of French, and the commanding headquarters—a little nest in the clay—has a big picture of Uncle Sam hanging on the wall.

Creeping through this tunnel toward the front line, the members of the visiting party knocked their steel casques on the roof, and plunged through water ankle deep. Paul D. Cravath, the New York lawyer, a man of large build, 6 feet 6 inches tall, was bent double in the struggle through the tunnel. Along the way they passed an electric plant, throbbing with energy, and pumping the fresh air which keeps the tunnel habitable. Further on, in a large clay hole, a kitchen was in full operation, with soldiers eating bowls of noodles.

Chef to an Ambassador

"Let me introduce you to our chef," said the commandant, as a young soldier cook came forward. "He is now the cook for this tunnel—and he ought to be a good cook, for before the war he was chef to the French Ambassador at Rome."

Emerging from the tunnel into the front line, the German trenches were plainly visible on the crest only 300 yards away. The intervening space was swept clear as though by a cyclone. Instead of the beautiful green of the forest, that was left at the other end of the tunnel, here the whole outlook was gray and desolate; the ground jagged and torn as by eccentric ploughs; not a vestige of grass or verdure, and the few gaunt trunks of trees stripped of their last leaf and looking like so many scarecrows.

"This has been a rather quiet day—only two mine explosions," said the commandant, "two men injured, one in the shoulder, the other in the leg. That is little, for often we have forty to sixty men killed or injured in these mine explosions, which go on continually as the Germans try to mine under our trenches and we try to mine under theirs."

Even beyond the front line French trenches the French soldiers had pushed their observation posts into the fire swept dividing line, 300 yards wide. Some of these daring men could be seen almost up to the crest where the German line ran. They were crouched behind heaps of boulders, rifles ready.

"Those men are only ten yards from the Germans," said the commandant.

Americans Are Lucky

"It's good that German didn't fire," remarked Cravath. "It might have been an international incident. Think of it—killing an American visitor to the French trenches."

Coming back from the front line trenches one had a view of the many ceaseless activities in carrying on this great battle. At one point soldiers in shirt sleeves were digging graves in an improvised cemetery along the forest path. The cemetery was very large and had been given a name, "Maison Forrestier," or Forest Home. Every grave had a

wooden cross above it with the name and regiment of the dead soldier.

The shells kept whizzing and bursting as the party moved along, and it got to be a pleasant pastime to note the long s-s-s-s as the shells flew overhead. One of them struck a few hundred feet away, throwing up trees, earth and clouds of smoke.

To those who wanted souvenirs there were big fragments of shrapnel flying at every turn. It was pleasant at first to pick them up, but after three or four of these heavy chunks of steel were carried half a mile the task was abandoned.

The ingenuity of some of the trench quarters along the way is shown in the use of empty glass bottles for windows. One officer pointed with pride to the very artistic effect he had secured with these empty wine bottles. A triple row extended all across the front of his log shack, giving light within and having rather a cathedral window effect without. The bottles are of white glass, used for bottling the white wine of Bordeaux.

Lives Outside City

The headquarters of Gen. Neville, in command of the operations at Verdun, are quite a way outside the city, at a little cross road hamlet, which cannot be named for military reasons. The General's officers are in the town court house, a two story stone structure. It was in this same building that Gen. Petain, who preceded Neville, and Gen. de Castelnau quickly made the plans on the first onset of the Germans, which held them until reinforcements could be brought up.

Gen. Neville goes to Verdun and along the trench front frequently. But most of his time is at headquarters, in telegraph and telephone with the whole circle of defences, and in touch, too, with the other army corps and masses of supplies ready to be moved forward to fill any gap the Germans may make.

As he spoke Mr. Cravath of New York said: "I see a German; there he is on the crest; you can see his uniform with the round cap."

"And he sees you too," said the commandant. "You have been under fire," he added as he led Mr. Cravath and the others to a more secure position.

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wooden cross above it with the name and regiment of the dead soldier.

The roads back of Verdun present the most varied scenes of activity. On one side is a vast aeroplane camp, with some twenty enormous hangars of basket steel construction covered with canvas. Across the road is a riding course running for miles, where officers can exercise their mounts and cavalry can push forward in emergency without blocking the highroad. Every now and then one sees a big vehicle shoot by bearing the sign "American Ambulance Corps."

Mules in Good Shape

The thousands of horses and mules along the road are in good condition. Many of the horses came from America and were run down by sea voyage, but after a month's feeding they proved very serviceable. On seeing the mules one of the officers said:

"The demobilisation of the Greek

army had one very important result for the Allies—it released 10,000 mules which the Greeks had been using, and now these mules are proving invaluable to the Allies."

While the fields back of Verdun are rich with yellow grain, yet there is one melancholy evidence of the war in the burning of manure, usually

iy the very life blood of the soil. The grain can be gathered by the soldiers and the women who remain, but there is no time to distribute the manure over the land, and so it is burned.

The last glimpse of Verdun came as the party passed a detachment of French soldiers just out of the trenches and going to the rear for

rest. They were tired and heavily laden, but happy and cheerful as they swung along in irregular ranks, laughing and smoking as though they came from some agreeable occupation. They were all fine looking young fellows, and they typified that calm and invincible spirit which the young French soldiers are putting into their service.

We have some beautiful goods suitable for

'Xmas Presents:

UNDERCLOTHING:

Exquisite new styles of bewitching charm and fascinating daintiness.



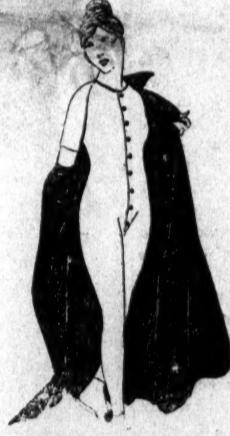
RAINCOATS

MILLINERY:

of unrivalled smartness and exquisite elegance, representing all that is most chic in the new models.

BLOUSES:

of incomparable elegance that bear the undeniable impress of fashion's latest vogue.



COSTUMES:

Stylish new models of distinctive charm and fashionable smartness, in the choicest new materials.



FLOWERS

This season's choicest, most handsome and fashionable varieties, modelled in the latest shapes.



LA VOGUE

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

A FEW POINTERS FOR PROSPECTIVE CAR BUYERS

Speed Considered Secondary To Flexibility And Economy In Fuel

How to buy a motor car has frequently been the theme of articles designed to help the man who wants to purchase an automobile, but has no special knowledge on the subject to guide him. In the main the advice has been sound and the information helpful.

Every automobile owner, every buyer of a motor car, present or prospective, should know what is really meant by a stock car, or what the salesman should mean when he talks of a stock model.

A stock car is what the manufacturer makes to sell and the public buys to use for daily service. It is not a freak car or a stripped chassis; it has no specially-made pistons or cylinders or freak gear ratio; it is not "tuned" up to do stunts. It is or should be, the same motor car in every particular that any one can buy, that anyone can drive, and use any time, anywhere, whether in city traffic, on sandy roads or on steep hills.

Stock models, the cars one must buy because they are the only ones made for the market and the only cars that could give service, will not climb telegraph poles or burn up the track at a time-destroying speed. To be sure, such cars can be made and sometimes are made—for 100 miles an hour is easily possible—but such a car is an impossibility as a merchandising proposition for two reasons; because ninety-nine drivers out of a hundred would not dare use such speed and, therefore, don't want it; and because if built to make that speed such cars would not be practical for daily service. To do 100 miles an hour a car must have a specially high gear ratio. This ratio could not be used in city driving. When the buyer is looking for a motor car he should be far more impressed by the fact that the car offered him can throttle down to two miles an hour than in the assertion that a car bearing the same name once broke all speed records. Moreover, he is vitally interested in gasoline and oil consumption, and he should realize that when a car is built or tuned to do freak stunts, it acquires a voracious appetite for fuel.

The safest way is to get a complete demonstration of the car being considered as a purchase. If interested in high speed, make the demonstrator step on the accelerator and open the car up over a fair straightaway; to learn how it would handle in traffic make him try out the flexibility under just such conditions as may be expected to be found driving in daily service. Being a stock car it will do just what any driver can do with it, and that is what the purchaser ought to know. The fact that it might double its speed if a special gear ratio were used is of no practical value. And after the demonstration, if there are any doubts, get the opinion of an engineer or any motor car expert.

One other point is now of special interest to the motor car buyer, and that is the present condition of the market in relation to price. The cost of materials, as everyone knows, is very high and continues to soar. Labor costs also are still on the upgrade.

To maintain the standard of value will mean an increase in price, and that advance is liable to come before the end of the year. Therefore, the man who puts off buying his car to some date in the future, is taking chances with his pocket-book.

Packard Is Now Agent Sells Car He Started

J. W. Packard, who founded the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., and who gave his name to the car, has re-entered the motor car industry and with the same company. He has purchased the Buffalo interests of the Packard Motor Car Co., of New York, and will conduct the Buffalo branch as an agency.

Electrically Driven Fire Apparatus

(From the Electric Vehicle Section of the National Electric Light Association)

familiar with this new equipment. It is therefore unnecessary to employ the services of an expert mechanician, as is usually the case with other motor types.

In no transportation problem is the inadequacy of the horse more forcibly emphasised than in the fire department service, where the faithful, spectacular, but uneconomic horse is rapidly being replaced by the efficient and dependable mechanically operated equipment.

There is considerable sentiment associated with the plunging, well-ground fire horse, but the fast moving motor apparatus not only excites the admiration of the public, but accomplishes speedily the purpose for which fire equipment is primarily designed.

Because of the great demand for horses since the outbreak of the European war, and the present needs in this country, the American market for the higher breed of horses suitable for a fire department has been fairly exhausted. The scarcity has, of course, caused a tremendous advance in the cost of the best grade of horses, and as this condition is likely to become more acute before it is improved, the question of a substitute naturally arises.

It is interesting to note that a number of municipalities have converted their old horse-drawn equipment into the best type of motorized fire apparatus—the electric. It was found that with very little expense the simple electrical mechanism could be substituted for the fire horse, which, through years of faithful service, has endeared himself to the public. The service rendered by electrically propelled fire apparatus proves itself of a very much higher order than that previously used.

It not only eliminates the insanitary features associated with the horse in the station house, and likewise on the street, but reduces the fire hazard, which is also rather enhanced with the use of the gasoline car. It is important to realize that the remarkable simplicity of the electric fire apparatus enables the drivers of the old horse-drawn vehicle to become rapidly

One of the recent examples of whole

sale conversion is that of Camden, N. J., where the entire equipment has been modernised, with results far in advance of expectations. There was recently held in this city the first parade of converted electric fire apparatus, which created no little favorable comment from the public and experts from other fire departments that witnessed it. A remarkable demonstration of electrically driven fire apparatus was given recently in the hill-climbing test in Paterson, N. J., and all previous records for gas and horse-drawn vehicles were considerably lowered.

A very interesting motion picture depicting various features of electric fire apparatus is in course of preparation. This instructive, as well as interesting, film will be displayed for municipalities, fire chief organisations, and fire underwriting bodies during the coming months.

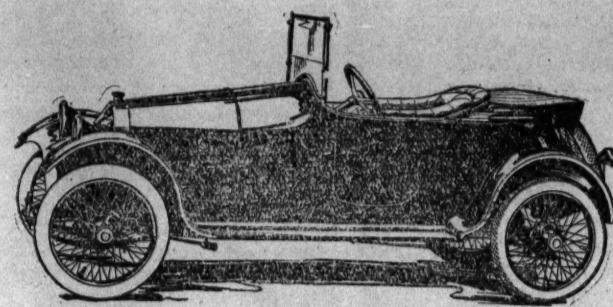
Hudson Super-Six Wins In Race With Train

Car Owner Makes Run When Friends Miss Fast Limited

A Florida East Coast passenger train had fifteen minutes start on George S. Reid and his Hudson Super-Six between Miami and Little River a short time ago, but the latter won the race.

Mr. Reid drove some friends to the railroad station in Miami. Just before the train started it was discovered that they had forgotten their luggage. It was too late to go after the grips and get back before the train was scheduled to start, so the party tarried a few minutes and saw it fade from sight. The travelers were so disconsolate over missing their train and connections north that Mr. Reid said "If that's the way you feel about it, we'll get your grips and catch the train yet." They drove up town and got the missing luggage, stopped at a drug store for a drink, at a garage to

fill the radiator, and then raced an hour. We reached Little River ed us as the party left behind Miami. "You alls sittingly mus' times the indicator was at 65 miles have jes about flo to git heah as train left. The train porter was dazed when he saw us. He recognises this all train made it," was his comment."



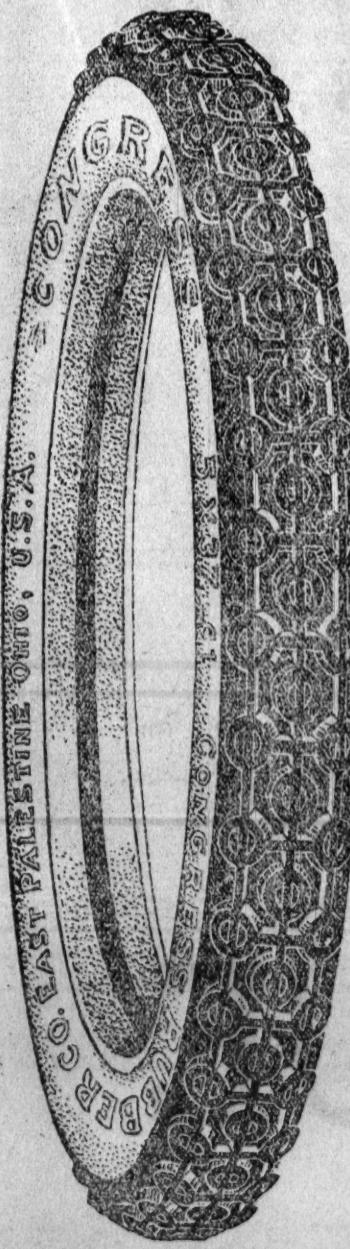
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.,

have been appointed Sole Agents for China of the popular

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Standard For Service To Owners Is Adopted

Manufacturers' Organisation Adopts a Policy Which Will Have Important Influence in Solving One of Industry's Problems

New York, October 8.—One of the most vexatious problems for manufacturers and dealers has been that of service to owners. It has been the cause of much dissatisfaction among owners because salesmen with no definite standard before them have made promises, in order to consummate a sale, which could not be, or were not, kept. Dealers in an endeavor to satisfy owners have often lost more money in free service than they made in the sale of the car.

Standardisation has been one of the watchwords of the automobile manufacturers. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents the manufacturers, has now brought this principle to bear on the service problem. A standard service policy has been adopted and forwarded to the manufacturers for approval. Some of these have already sent in their endorsement of the policy, and its general use by manufacturers is thought to be assured. The plan is that manufacturers who adopt the policy shall recommend, or obtain its use by their dealers, and that a framed copy be hung in the salesroom of each dealer, so that buyers will have before them a statement of just what will be given in the way of service.

The standard service policy is as follows:

The —— Motor Car Company, through its dealers aims to give all purchasers of —— cars uniformly fair, courteous, and businesslike treatment and to assist them in every reasonable way to keep their cars in good running condition.

The principles of this policy are: First—To fulfill the obligations assumed under the manufacturer's warranty.

Second—To furnish repair parts as promptly as possible at our current prices.

Third—To maintain facilities for making repairs, adjustments, and do general overhauling in a prompt and competent manner at reasonable charges.

Fourth—To make inspections and adjustments, not necessitated by neglect or abuse, free of charge for one month following delivery of a new car to purchaser, and thereafter at our regular prices.

Fifth—To furnish printed instructions in the operation and care of our cars.

Sixth—Service to be rendered does not include furnishing repair parts or labor without charge, except as provided in the warranty and in the following specific clauses of this service policy:

Replacement of Defective Parts

(a) Within ninety (90) days after delivery of a new car to purchaser the —— Company will furnish, free of charge at the factory, duplicate parts to replace any parts as covered by our warranty that are returned to the factory with shipping charges prepaid and which are determined by the company to have been defective in material or workmanship, or it will put such parts in condition as good as new without charge.

(b) Within ninety (90) days after delivery of a new car to the purchaser the dealer will install, free of labor charges, any parts that the factory furnishes free of cost or replace any parts determined by the factory to be defective, the purchaser to assume cost of parts and installation of same pending factory decision.

(c) The party returning the parts will be notified promptly of the decision of the factory regarding allowance of a claim for replacement or repair of parts returned.

Inspection and Adjustment

(d) Cars brought to service stations maintained by factory, branch, or dealer will be inspected and all

(i) When any charge work is to be done and the cost can be estimated in advance the owner, upon request, will be advised of the amount of the charges before the work is begun.

(j) When it is necessary, for the convenience of the owner, to render service at a distance from the service station the time spent by employees going to and from the job will be charged for at the regular rates of the station, together with all proper expenses of making the trip, cost of shipping parts, if any, and other necessary incidental expense.

Overtime Work

(k) Any overtime, holiday, or Sunday work done upon the request of the owner will be charged for at the regular overtime rate.

Instructions in Care and Operation

(l) Instructions in printed form regarding the care and operation of the car and its accessories, and proper method, or ordering and returning parts, will be given to the purchaser upon the delivery of the car.

Repairs, Replacements, &c.

(m) All work not included in inspection and necessary adjustment during the first month, or installation of replacements under the warranty, will be charged for at regular rates.

tires, rims, or other trade accessories given, or made by the dealer, shall be binding on the manufacturer of the car.

(n) To help the dealer carry out the intent of this service policy the owner is requested to furnish all information necessary to the prompt and proper filling of orders and issuing of credits and to observe the requirements regarding return of parts with claims for replacement.

(o) No promise of service, free repair work, inspection, or adjustment, except as herein specified.

(Signed.)

Barney Oldfield's attempts to retire from automobile racing would be laughable were it not for the fact that Barney is really anxious to

Hard For Oldfield To Give Up Racing Game

Veteran American Racer Wants To Quit But Speed Mania Lures Him

Barney Oldfield's attempts to retire from automobile racing would be laughable were it not for the fact that Barney is really anxious to

retire. The speed demon is thoroughly rooted in him and he simply cannot give up the game in which he has been so prominent without serious consequences since the earliest days of the present century and in which he made a fortune. The entire life of Oldfield has been given up to competition, first as a cycle racing man and then in motor car racing. The desire to compete is so thoroughly rooted in him that he cannot stay retired for long.

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EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS

AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

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CHEAPER
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INSURANCE POLICY**

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The Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Who have already paid over
150 claims to the entire satis-
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Facts

GET the facts on the operating cost before you buy any automobile. Find out the truth before—not after. And don't be satisfied with a salesman's claims or hearsay. The price of gasoline is high; so is oil; and there is sure to be an increase in the cost of all tyres.

So, what you want is the car that will give you most miles per gallon of gasoline, per gallon of oil, and per set of tyres.

Here are the facts proved by the Maxwell stock touring car that recently set the world's Motor Non-Stop Record:

Maxwell World's Non-Stop Record Facts.

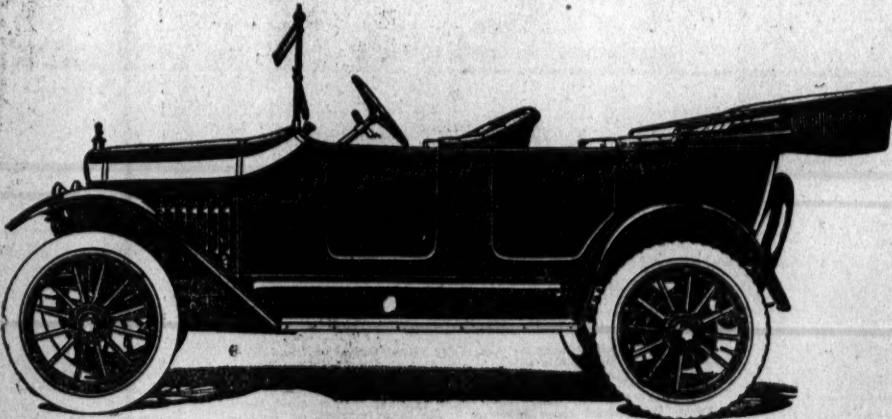
Miles without a motor stop.....	22,028
Average miles per day (44 days)	500.6
Miles per gallon of gasoline	21.88
Miles per gallon of oil	400
Average miles per tyre	9,871

Remember that this was a Non-Stop Endurance Record—in order to prove that the Maxwell was exceedingly sturdy, reliable and trouble-proof. No attempt was made, nor could be made, to save gasoline, oil or tyres. So these figures merely indicate what would be possible under ordinary driving conditions.

5-Seater Touring-Car Tls. 1,600.

2-Seater Roadster Tls. 1,500.

6-Seater Town Car Tls. 2,000



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4, SOOCHOW ROAD.

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Maxwell

Concerning Uncle George

By Hugo M. Bolton

"... And some have greatness thrust upon them," some clever fellow says. He is right; it was positively pushed on to Uncle George. The dear old boy came over on his periodical trip Home, forgetting sheep, and droughts, and other things Australasian. He came to straighten up, to remind himself that England was something more than a dim outline at the far end of the mail. Arriving as he did just before Phyl's wedding, and the governor being horribly gouty, what more natural than that Mistress Phyllis should prevail upon him to give her away—what more inevitable than that he should consent to perform this office?

"There's only one thing, my dear," said Uncle George; "my kit is a little out of date. Good enough for Burracamba, but—you see? So I'll just run up to Savile Row and get rigged out. Don't you worry. I'll dress the part all right!"

"What about my beard? They're not worn now, of course, but I'd well, I'd rather not shave, Phyllis. I left Home because Australia was to help my lungs; I've carried a beard ever since, and I—well, I shouldn't feel myself without it. You don't mind?"

Naturally Phyl said that if he so much as hinted any more about going to the shearer she would positively forbid him to attend the ceremony, much less give her away, and that was that. I believe, personally, that her readiness over this detail helped Uncle George decide what should be the first figure on his cheque, even if it did not add a nought at the tail-end, but anyhow Uncle George came down most handsomely.

Everything was all in order. I think the matter was rather concerned about Uncle George, and I know that I sort of expected him to give a cheery "Cooee!" or in some other fashion reveal the fact that he was a sheep man, with the "run" of runs throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth; but then George was the governor's brother, after all, and they went to school and to the 'Varsity together, and for all that immense bush of untrimmed hair beneath his chin, Uncle George was quite a presentable kind of bird.

He stood all of six feet. His head was set just so. None of those painter or sculptor Johnnies could have improved the poise of it by a sixteenth of an inch, and with his big, leonine mass of hair topping his face, just a shade more grey than the waterfall of fungus beneath his well-tanned countenance, he looked the "heavy father" to the life.

This was my first wedding. That is, it was the first time one of the girls had got married. I was simply buzzing about, a part (and not much of a part at that) of the scenery, but I had a perfectly rotten time in the five minutes between our arrival at the church and the beginning of the drill. In fact, I wished myself well back in my dug-out, I assure you!

The turning-up of Uncle George was a bit of a relief, but it was evident to all who knew him (or the governor, which is the same thing) that he had encountered what writing-chaps call an "untoward incident." His face was a little flushed, and his blue-grey eyes were well, star-shells weren't to be mentioned the same day. The old boy was simply frantic with rage, but he knew the form, naturally, and he positively beamed as he lined-up.

We got through the evolutions O.K., and on the way back to the house, after the usual fooling in the vestry (which made me wish that I'd got a beard), Uncle George told me his sad story.

"By Gad, youngster, it's a mercy I'm a free man," he began, as he lit a cigar. "I've never been nearer to murder than this morning. Never in my life, by Jove!"

Not unnaturally, I begged for details.

"Well, you know that I was staying at the R.A.C., thanks to your dad's nomination? I dressed this morning, walked out of my room, and proceeded downstairs. The first page I met stared at me. The second one grinned. The third chuckled.

"When I got below stairs, the hall-porter was visibly affected, as the newspaper men say."

"I got to the door and called a cab. The driver said, 'Mornin', Mr. D.' I said, 'D, be damned!' But I let it go at that, thinking he mistook me for one of his regular patrons.

"As we approached the rank in Pall Mall he sounded his horn with unnecessary persistence, and every confounded taxi-man on the rank turned to look at us, and cheered—actually cheered, Sir!"

"From Pall Mall to the church was a nightmare of cheers and laughter, and when we got stopped

to the things I have mentioned—he well, he's rather a well-built sort of chap, you know, and he carries a big beard, and . . . the long and short of it, Uncle George, is that they've mistaken you for Dunlop!"

"Humph! I suppose it's no use writing to the Dunlop people?"

"Don't know, nunk, I'm sure. But—"

"But what, Sir? Oh, I see. Better Dunlop than Von Tirpitz, who also abjures the shaving-iron, hey? Well, I don't mind being mistaken for somebody identified with something that is the first, the best, the biggest thing of its line, and, into the bargain, unquestionably British. Dashed hard on one's modesty, but still—Dunlops are the best tires, aren't they, Ned?"

"My dear uncle. Look at the reception you've had!"

Chandler Makes Big Additions To Plant

Coincident with the announcement by the Chandler Motor Car Company that it will continue the present model Chandler car throughout the coming year comes the announcement that it has let contracts for the erection of another four-story addition to its plant at Cleveland.

Then I saw the point—sticking out several feet. It was rough on the old boy, but there was no getting away from the fact that as he stood alongside the car, his weight resting principally upon one foot, from the crown of his white-grey topper to the soles of his well-cut shoes, to the ferrule of his priceless gold-knobbed Malacca, he might have stepped either out of a drawing by the ever-lamented George Du Maurier—or a Dunlop advertisement!

But how was I to put it to him? His eyes were still much too bright for a casual, careless explanation. His gorgeous beard, run riot in its lush luxuriance, yet trimmed mettulously as to its edges, well free of his mouth, and the moustache above it so clear of his upper lip as to enable him comfortably to take the thickest of soup without enlisting the aid of curtain-fire from an orchestra—his gorgeous beard, I say, was the culminating touch.

"My dear Uncle George," I said, "Do you ever see the newspapers?"

"Certainly. And I've been particularly careful to see 'em all since I got off the boat, because we don't get too many of them in Australia, by any means."

"Well, haven't you seen Dunlop? The tire man, I mean? Haven't you seen his coat, his trousers, his hat, stick, gloves, shoes, spats, eyeglass, and so on?" Uncle George did not look pleased.

"He's very nicely groomed," I hastened to add. "But in addition

Road building is developing a new science that calls for the highest engineering skill, says Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The advent of the automobile and motor truck has brought new problems that must be studied and solved.

In Massachusetts 32½ per cent. of all traffic on the State highway system last year was motor driven.

In New York City automobiles, motor trucks and motor busses constitute nearly seven-tenths of all wheeled traffic, exclusive of street cars and motorcycles. Similar conditions will soon prevail in all parts of the country.

Rapidly changing traffic condi-

Hupmobile Detroit Factory Over 500,000 square feet of floor space.

They Win Who Have the Right Thought at Heart

This is true of automobile manufacturers as well as of nations.

Because it had the purpose always to give buyers of Hupmobiles the largest value for their money, the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has made and sold four models in 8 years and has not one failure to record.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: Express, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable front tonneau. Motor: Four-cylinder, 90 m. x bore, 140 m. x stroke, (3½" x 5½"). Transmission: Three speeds forward and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, hubbed lined. Length: 11' 6" on 5-seater, 12' 6" on 7-seater. Tires: 800 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater; 920 x 120 m/m or 36" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilation, rain visor shield; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; close curtain carriage door; shock absorber; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-slip tyres; five-spoke wire wheels; rim tyre cleaner, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation

Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

Dealers for all China, except Peking Province

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Hupmobile

tions demand the services of technically trained men who are not only qualified civil engineers, but who have made a study of road economics and the wearing qualities and cost of construction and maintenance of different kinds of pavements, because the proper administration of road affairs is more essential than the highest degree of engineering skill.

Animal And Carriage Cost Was More Than \$2 Per Day

Too often faulty road conditions are due to too small appropriations in the endeavor to make a cheap surface endure under heavy traffic. Where traffic of any consequence exists the cheapest road to build is usually the most expensive in the end. Efficient highway engineers will save taxpayers millions of dollars in years to come by the selection of proper materials and high-class construction work.

Some of the States and cities require candidates for appointment to the highways departments to pass a civil service examination, thus removing the offices from political influence. This is greatly to be desired.

Men who have shown good administrative ability should be continued in office. In the communities where this policy has been followed there is general satisfaction with road and street conditions.

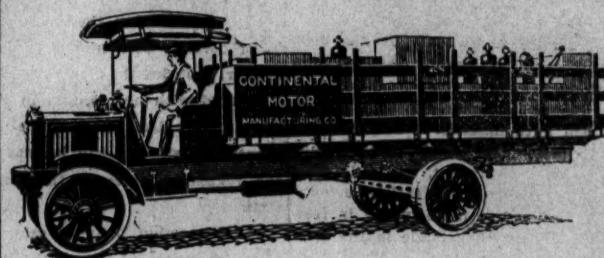
AUTO AN ECONOMY AS COMPARED WITH EXPENSE OF HORSES

at any time and get us back home again, regardless of distance, at fine speed. Where formerly a 20-mile drive was a hardship for the horse and ourselves, our Super-Six makes easy work of 100 miles, or even 200 miles, in a day. And we ride in perfect comfort.

"When we see our neighboring milkmen, butchers, fishermen and farmer friends speeding about on their trading errands in motor cars,

doing their work quickly and covering much greater territory in less time and with less effort and expense than ever was possible with horses, we congratulate ourselves on buying our trusty automobile. We wish we had realized its value long before we gave up our horse. We cannot look on the modern, practical, useful, reasonably priced automobile as a luxury. It has become the farmer's necessity for work and pleasure. Every farmer should own one."

FEDERAL LORRIES



The Choice of Experts

Federal Lorries have been selected by the leading pleasure car manufacturers as the best commercial motor vehicle manufactured. Practically every large automobile company operates a Federal.

Behind the Federal is an organization with a successful record of many years standing. This excellent reputation was taken into consideration by these factories when they bought Federals. This is a point that everyone should consider when buying motor vehicles.

Federal Lorries are easy and economical to operate. They are all equipped with the efficient Worm Drive and are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, and 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

DUNLOP TYRE REPAIRS



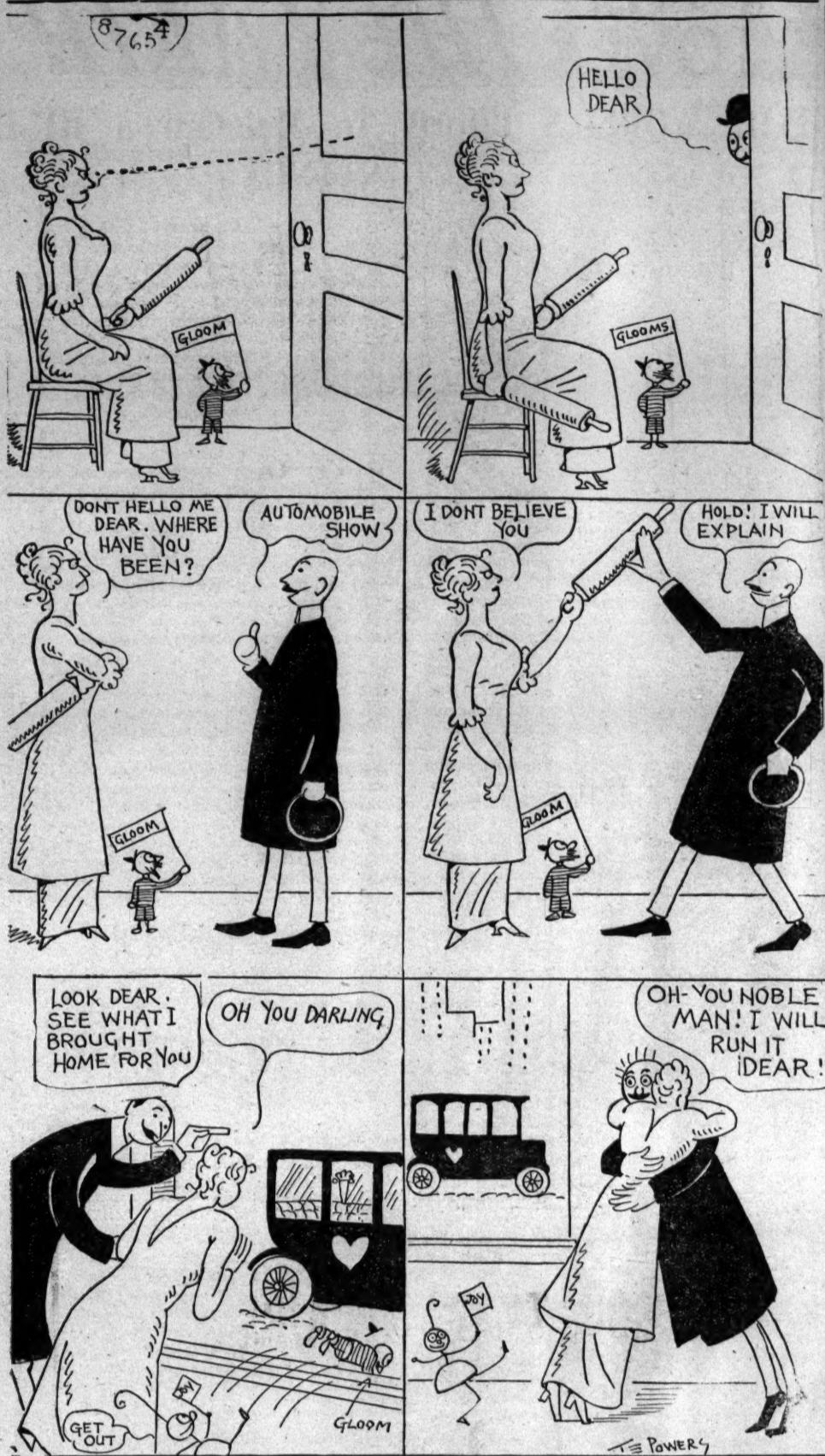
Trade

Mark



This Is Merely a Suggestion

By Tom Powers

SAVE AUTO PAINT
WITH EARLY CARERout Dust And Dirt At All Times
To Keep Car Body
Like New

In spite of the thousands of ill-kept motor cars that may be seen daily on the streets and country roads, there is no good reason why a car should not retain for a long time the spick and span appearance that it bears when it leaves the showroom. Neglected dirt is, of course, the destroyer of fine paint and varnish, and for that matter, of fine machinery, if it is allowed to work its way in. Constant vigilance is necessary from the start.

The worst enemy of fine paint is the tar-like substance thrown or drawn up from suburban and country roads. This sticks like glue and will inevitably spoil the appearance of the car if allowed to remain.

There are two ways of removing dust and mud. One, the commoner method, is to use water. The other, which is newer and probably better, is to spray the dirty surface with a special preparation which softens the accumulations of dirt and is then wiped off with cheesecloth, taking the dirt with it.

If you use water, be sure to use it plentifully, especially when your car is caked with mud. Any attempt to remove mud before it is thoroughly saturated will damage the finish of your car. Take your hose and start at the bottom, working up. In this way you clean the running gear—usually the muddiest parts first, and by working up you will avoid splashing muddy water on an already cleaned body.

Working with water, you will need a good sponge. Keep your sponge well saturated with clean water. You can easily do this by having a hose in your left hand, playing a stream of water over the sponge.

SEES IMMEDIATE USE
OF KEROSENE AS FUELAutomobile Magazine Believes
Days of Gasoline As Motor
Combustible Numbered

The widespread efforts to perfect devices which will make the use of kerosene as automobile fuel practicable are responsible for the following editorial in *The Automobile*:

"The stimulus given to the use of kerosene in internal combustion engines on both sides of the Atlantic simultaneously cannot fail to have a great effect on the automobile industry. The rising price of gasoline in America has made it almost impossible to operate a tractor on the lighter fuel; many trucks are now running on kerosene, and devices are appearing which will function well in passenger car service."

"In England government control of gasoline has almost shut off supply from passenger car users and has restricted the commercial vehicle supply greatly, so that a man must burn kerosene in his engine or allow his machine to lie idle. The inventive genius of two great engineering nations is thus concentrated on the one problem."

Brass and nickel fittings, which are supposed to be decorative, but which are usually far from it by reason of neglect, should be polished regularly with chamois and one of the many preparations now on the market. You should remember, in applying these preparations, that they are intended for metal only, and that they are liable to injure varnish and woodwork.

The upholstery of your car should be brushed daily with a good stiff whiskbroom, and when feasible a vacuum cleaner should be run over it and down into the cushions, which have a way of absorbing quantities of dust.

"If the matter is not tackled promptly and squarely the European industries will steal another march on the American trade."

SCRIPPS-BOOTH CONCERN
REORGANISES IN N. Y.

Merger Will Facilitate Extension Of Business With More Production

Incorporating under the laws of New York State, the Scripps-Booth Corporation consolidates with the Scripps-Booth Company and Sterling

Motor Company, each of which has been engaged in the manufacture of motor cars in Detroit. The new corporation's capitalization comprises 70,000 shares of no par value, of which 25,000 will be placed on the market at a price of \$50 a share. The company is to have no bonds or floating indebtedness.

The merger is expected to facilitate extension of business. It is estimated that two plants will turn out 12,000 cars in 1917.

AUTO CLUB IN PERU

Car owners in Lima, Peru, recently organised an automobile club. A main purpose of the club is to obtain better motoring conditions in Peru. The streets of Lima, says a consular report, are narrow and rough and

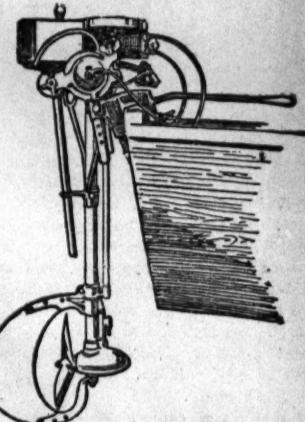
the surrounding country is practically without roads. As an object lesson one of the club's members has offered to build a motor highway 100 feet in width through his extensive estates. This would supply a road from Lima to the sea at Magdalena.

NEW MODEL
ARCHIMEDES
Portable Boat Motor
2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

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Demonstrations GivenINDIAN
Motor-Cycles:

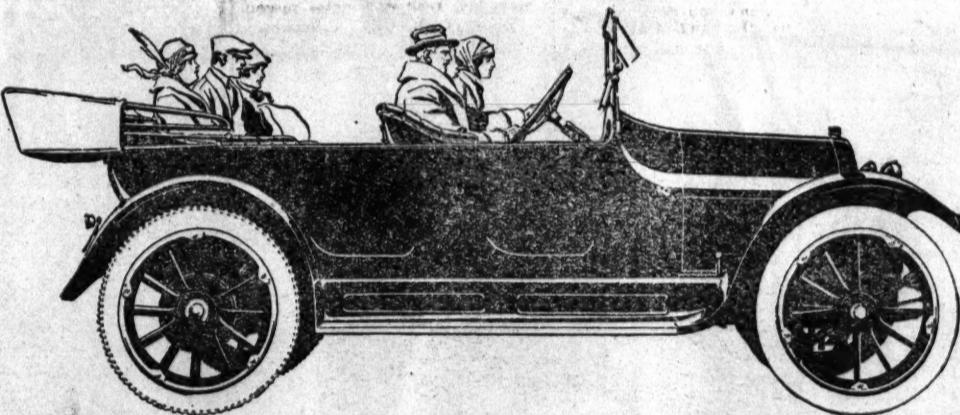
A shipment of
"FEATHERWEIGHTS"
will arrive this week.

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for Shanghai and Yangtze Valley,

THE EASTERN GARAGE.

Telephone 1159. 4, Soochow Road.

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Electric Lights
Electric StarterModel 75 Touring Car Tls. 1,550
Roadster 1,500This Car is Complete—
and Look at the Price

Think of the advantages—the benefits—the pleasures you and your family could have with such a car.

And now you do not have to pay a high price.

This Overland meets your every need, and is a car anyone would be proud to own.

Yet it is light in weight and most economical in upkeep cost.

It weighs only 2160 pounds. That means a substantial saving on tyres and in general upkeep.

In addition, the highly efficient engine of the long stroke type is designed especially to give you the greatest possible saving in fuel.

Thus lightness and economy are added to all the other desirable motor car comforts.

You get an absolutely complete car—a finished production in every respect. There are electric lights, electric engine starter—the new, easy-riding cantilever rear springs—every advantage and convenience, built into a light, thoroughly usable car.

Beyond any doubt, you need a car. And this new Overland is just the one to satisfy your requirements. We will gladly demonstrate it for you.

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NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

How BEAST, BUG and BIRD PUNISH CRIMINALS

A first thought it perhaps seems out of place to speak of morality and crime in connection with animals, yet one of the most interesting fields of study is along this line. And one does not have to pursue the subject very far before he realizes that there are among animals definite standards of conduct; that those who go wrong are swiftly and surely punished, and that the animal criminal has even less chance of "getting by" than the human.

Many of the crimes which are common among men are prevalent to greater or less degree in the animal world. For instance, cannibalism is by no means rare among animals. Wolf eats wolf and sometimes dog does eat dog, although usually only in cases of extreme necessity.

Rabbits and cats, however, have been known to eat their offspring even when food was to be obtained. Rats are nearly always cannibals under stress of circumstances. Young crocodiles are often swallowed by their mothers and angry ants devour those they kill in battle.

Assault and battery is another crime more or less common among criminals and is often caused by nothing else apparently than antipathy for one another. It is a curious fact that among animals as among men some of the worst offences are committed for love.

Stealing is by no means rare among the furred and feathered creation, and many animals apparently band together for no other reason than criminal purposes.

Baboons always steal in bands. When they wish to rob an orchard, they do it in a very systematic manner. A sentinel is posted to warn of danger. The other baboons then line up like a bucket brigade, one or two of the members scale the trees, and the fruit is passed along from one to the other, until the last one gets it, when he puts it in a safe place.

Bees, while noted as workers, sometimes have lazy spells when they indulge in thieving. There are instances where whole colonies have attacked a hive, assaulted the sentinel and inmates and sacked the

Interesting Discoveries About the ANIMAL WORLD'S Efforts

establishment.

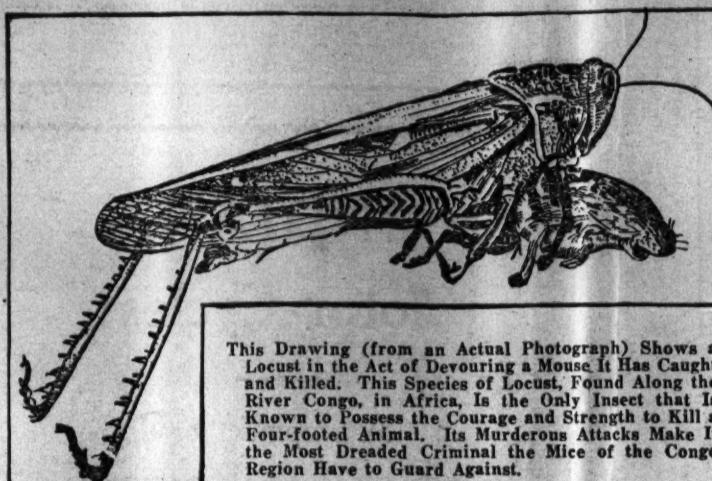
Bees that do this repeatedly usually end by becoming habitual criminals.

Although less common than other crimes, intoxication is not unknown among animals. Like men, they may be stimulated by alcohol to commit various crimes. Ants, stupefied by chloroform, become paralyzed with the exception of their jaws, which they use with great freedom and disastrous effect upon all who venture near.

Goats in Abyssinia are said to become drunk on the coffee bean and then fight each other desperately. Cows may be made dangerously mad on a mixture of hemp seed and opium, while dogs, horses and other animals have been given a confirmed taste of alcohol.

The punishment that animals mete out to their criminals and the court and legal proceedings connected with it furnish an interesting field of study. While there is a recognized form of trial it suggests the methods of Judge Lynch rather than our trial by jury. In the animal world the accusers take the law into their own hands and act as prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner combined.

An interesting example of an animal trial is furnished by an observer. A little dog had, for no apparent reason, been mistreated by a larger bulldog. At once the little fellow scoured the neighborhood and collected all the bones he could find, burying them in the



This Drawing (from an Actual Photograph) Shows a Locust in the Act of Devouring a Mouse It Has Caught and Killed. This Species of Locust, Found Along the River Congo, in Africa, Is the Only Insect that Is Known to Possess the Courage and Strength to Kill a Four-footed Animal. Its Murderous Attacks Make It the Most Dreaded Criminal of the Mice of the Congo Region Have to Guard Against.

the cellar of a house. When he had succeeded in securing a sufficient number he issued invitations to all the canines in the neighborhood, the bulldog alone excepted.

The guests came from all directions, the hilt, the lame and the hungry. When justice had been done to the banquet the host arose and made an eloquent after-dinner speech, in which he laid before the assembled company his case. They heard him through, then declared the offending and absent bulldog to be guilty and at once proceeded in a body to carry out the sentence of chastisement.

Some of the most interesting cases of animal justice are found among the birds, and many tales are told of these trials by uninvited and unsuspected human guests. It is said that a stork, whose morals were sadly out of repair, once appropriated to himself the companion of a neighbor. The injured lady, with great dispatch, called together the storks of the district and haled her abductor before this tribunal. He was found guilty and sentenced, and the court immediately turning executioner fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

The most frequent trials are held among the crows, who are evidently hardened criminals. When a crime has been committed the entire community may meet on a hill or in a field with the accused in the centre. The charges are presented by a general clamor. The prisoner, if acquitted, flies away amiably with his jury; but if guilty they fall upon him and kill him.

A similar scene, quite common among rooks, is described by an English ornithologist. The culprit,



Head of the Five-horned Rhinoceros Beetle Whose Feroocious Appearance Aids It in the Commission of All Sorts of Crimes Against Other Insects.

brave and jaunty, stood surrounded by forty or fifty of his indignant mates. As the trial progressed the inspectors condemn the nest, the builder is sentenced to ostracism for the breeding season, a severe punishment indeed for such a social bird as the rook. With bird trials, as with human court proceedings, circumstantial evidence plays an important part, and it is not surprising that many innocent birds are made to suffer for crimes which they did not commit.

It is quite common in early Spring for young and inexperienced sparrows to steal twigs and other building material from the nests of their elders. If this theft is detected, as it usually is, a posse promptly visits the offender's nest and scatters it to the four winds, soundly thrashing the occupant in the bargain.

A story is told of a sparrow who had stolen the nest of a martin, and was making himself comfortable in it. The angry owner summoned all his friends and immediately they came, several hundred strong, but the intruder held them at bay for some time by pecking all who came near enough to the opening. Finally the avengers withdrew and held a consultation. In a few moments they returned, each with a mouthful of mud, and proceeded to plaster up the hole, walling the occupant up alive in his tomb.

Another sparrow, so it is reported, once entered a

To Maintain a HIGH STANDARD

OF MORALITY

swallow's nest and began pitching the young birds out. Three members of the strong-bill squad soon arrived and pounced upon the intruder. After a short struggle they threw him out. He dropped about a foot, then brought up with a jerk and hung suspended, kicking feebly until he died. A horsehair, doubtless, by accident, had become wound around his neck and punishment was swift and terrible.

There is evidently some form of building restriction among the birds, for constructing a house without a permit is a punishable offense. A young and ambitious rook sometimes hastens ahead of the others and builds his nest without the permission of the colony. When the house is done the "building inspectors" gather and investigate.

If there are sufficient exonerating circumstances the verdict is "not guilty" and the offender is warned that it must never happen again. If, on the other hand, the inspectors condemn the nest, the builder is sentenced to ostracism for the breeding season, a severe punishment indeed for such a social bird as the rook. With bird trials, as with human court proceedings, circumstantial evidence plays an important part, and it is not surprising that many innocent birds are made to suffer for crimes which they did not commit.

The story is told that a French surgeon, wishing to procure a stork, but being unable to do so, stole some eggs from a nest and substituted hen's eggs. The innocent female hatched them out, but the male, angry at the strange appearance of his offspring, went away. Three or four days later he reappeared, accompanied by several others, who formed a circle about him while he argued his case. The jury without retiring brought in a verdict of "guilty" and the poor, innocent mother was executed.

While there are evidently a large number of crimes to which the death penalty is attached, death is not always inflicted, for the birds, some of them, at least, recognize different degrees of guilt and vary the punishment accordingly.

How LONG-LIVED PRESIDENTS Are

NO President of the United States has ever been accused, even by his bitterest enemies, of having what is popularly known as a "soft snap." His job is admittedly one of the most difficult within the gift of mankind, and the man who holds it and lives to complete his term of office must be strong enough to bear the most severe mental and physical strain.

But with all the difficulties the Presidency offers it is remarkable to see how long-lived most of the men who have held it have been.

The average age of twenty-four Presidents at death was sixty-nine years, and this average would have been raised considerably had not Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley been assassinated at the comparatively early ages of fifty-six, forty-nine and fifty-eight years respectively.

This would seem to indicate one of two things—either the job of President is not nearly so difficult as we have always thought or else the men who have held it have been exceptionally well fitted to withstand the stress and responsibility of national leadership.

A writer in the Lancet, the great English medical journal, thinks the longevity of our Presidents very remarkable. John Adams died at the age of ninety, Madison at the age of eighty-five, Jefferson at the age of eighty-three, and John Quincy Adams at the age of eighty. Garfield was the youngest of the twenty-four dead Presidents, he having been only forty-nine years old when the assassin's bullet struck him down.

In studying the causes of death

YOU MIGHT TRY—

To Boil Cracked Eggs.

An egg that is cracked can be boiled by enclosing it in a piece of soft paper.

To Pick Up Broken Glass.

EVEN the smallest pieces of broken glass can be easily picked up with a bit of wet absorbent cotton, which can then be destroyed by burning.

To Clean Windows.

WASH the glass with water to which a little ammonia has been added and polish with a chamois which has been dipped in water and wrung as dry as possible.

To Greasy Woodwork.

PAIN or woodwork that has become greasy should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine. Then wipe with a cloth dipped in water to which a little kerosene has been added.

For Insomnia.

A HEAPING bowl of bread and milk seasoned with salt and taken just before retiring is recommended by a famous English physician as a sure cure for the worst case of insomnia.

To Clean White Enamelled Furniture.

REMOKE all dirty marks with a flannel dipped in wood alcohol. Then wash at once with tepid water to which has been added a little fine oatmeal. Never use soap or soda.

Making White Curtains Ecrù.

FIRST soak the curtains over night in cold water to remove all dust. In the morning wash in the usual way and rinse thoroughly to remove all the soap. Then put in boiler with a tan stocking. Remove when the right color is reached.

ONE TROUBLE That Your EYES CAN'T ESCAPE

ALTHOUGH there are many men and women who preserve what is considered fairly good eyesight until an advanced age, it is surprising how few pairs of eyes there are that are anywhere near perfect at any period of life. Any oculist will tell you that it is an extremely rare thing to find a pair of eyes that are perfectly normal in every particular.

No matter how near perfection our eyes may naturally be, or how good care we may take of them, there is one defect that is bound to overtakes them sooner or later if we only live long enough. This is "old sight," known to medical science as presbyopia.

This defect may not be manifest and the individual may be quite unconscious of it, but nevertheless no human eye, after about the age of forty-five, escapes it. It is a change that naturally comes with

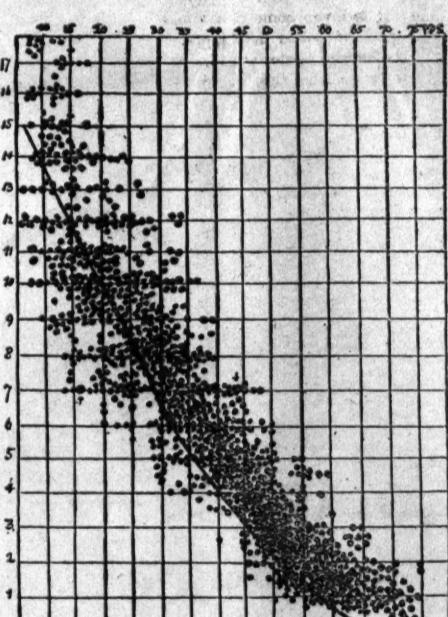


Diagram Showing the Frequency of What Is Known as "Old Sight" at Various Ages. No Matter How Strong a Person's Eyes May Naturally Be or How Good Care He May Take of Them. This Defect of Sight Is One He Cannot Escape If He Lives Long Enough, and He May Begin to Suffer from It in Early Childhood.

To understand just what old sight is we must remember that at the beginning of life the eye's crystalline lens is nothing more than a little bag of semi-fluid jelly. By making the lens bigger we can

focus our gaze on objects near at hand. This is done by the ciliary muscle and chiefly by that portion of the muscle which surrounds the lens and acts like a sphincter.

According to the best accepted theory this accommodation is produced by a squeezing of the lens by the circular portion of the ciliary muscle which results in the lens bulging in the centre. The aberration which this bulging would cause at the margin of the lens is masked by the contraction of the pupil, which always accompanies normal accommodation. Thus the eye's power to accommodate itself to different ranges of vision depends rather on "squeezability" of the lens than on the power of the muscle.

Now this squeezability of the lens becomes less and less as the tissue forming the lens becomes firmer and then we have what we call old sight or presbyopia. The average person of forty-five years shows an accommodative power only about 20 per cent as high as when he was a child.

The accompanying diagram gives the results of a study of twelve hundred pairs of eyes of various ages and shows how the eye's power of accommodation grows less and less as we grow older. By the time the average person has reached the age of forty-five years his accommodation has decreased to such an extent that he has what oculists term presbyopia. If a person has more accommodative power than the average it means that he is younger than his years; and if less, older.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS—

Mosquitoes Don't Like Yellow.

PEOPLE who wish to avoid the bite of the mosquito should wear yellow. Of all colors the mosquito is most partial to red, especially deep blood-red, although the fact has nothing to do with its fondness for blood. For yellow it shows the deepest aversion and shuns it on all occasions. It is said that the seeing power of the mosquito is so keen that it is susceptible to color even in the ordinary darkness of night; hence night-dresses or bed coverings of a yellow color will aid in keeping mosquitoes at a respectful distance.

Where Thunderstorms Are Fewest.

THUNDERSTORMS are most frequent in Florida and northern New Mexico. The Weather Bureau station having the highest record for a period of ten years is Tampa, Fla., with 944 thunderstorms in ten years, or nearly a hundred a year. The other Florida stations had more than 800. In the New Mexico centre of high thunderstorm frequency Santa Fe is credited with 732 thunderstorms in ten years. The fewest storms are recorded on the Pacific Coast, especially in California and Washington. The record for fewest thunderstorms is held by San Francisco, with only eight in ten years.

Shock-Proof Shoes.

A MANUFACTURER has recently placed on the market a line of shoes for electrical workers which are made to withstand potentials up to 20,000 volts without harm to the wearer. The shoes contain no cement and have no seams, but are vulcanized into a solid piece under high pressure in aluminum moulds. A novel feature of the shoe is that the soles are white, and under the white surface is a layer of red rubber. When the sole has worn down to a point where the red is exposed, it is a sign to the wearer that a new half-sole should be immediately secured in place.

which work has been done in the brokerage houses or late, it is easy to account for what might almost be regarded as an epidemic of neurasthenia, says a writer in American Medicine. As Polonius so succinctly phrases it "Each effect defective comes from cause," and any physician, intimately acquainted with Wall Street life, arguing from cause to effect might easily have foretold what was going to happen.

In the rush of the day's work, the clerks have had no time to go out and get a satisfactory lunch. It is a case of a sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee, taken at their desks, while doing their work. Their employers have been no better off, for a large number of brokers on the floor of the ex-

change have been constrained to content themselves with a sandwich while standing in the crowd waiting to execute any orders that may be sent to them from their office.

That their action is no counsel of perfection or of over-zealousness is manifested by the experience of one broker on a very busy day. Feeling the need of something more satisfactory than a sandwich, he rushed to a neighboring buffet to get a bowl of clam chowder.

He was gone about seven or eight minutes. When he returned, he found that he had been wanted by his house to execute an order on ten thousand shares of stock, the commission on which amounted to \$1,250. Not being able to find him, the business had to be given to another firm.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION

THE CHINA PRESS



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

MUSH OUT-RACES NIRVANA IN LEGER

Northland Close Third in Big Event at Kiangwan; Finish Is Close

JOHNSTONE HAS GOOD DAY

Ashfield with Owner Up Captures the Steeplechase; Teddy McBain's Win

Mush, ridden by Johnstone, won the big race of the day at Kiangwan yesterday, the St Leger, after a hot struggle with Nirvana and Northland. The finish was one of the best seen on a local race course for a long time. There was not a length between the first three ponies past the judges' box. In the last furlong, Mush, Nirvana and Northland were running neck and neck. About a furlong from home Burkhill on Northland went on to the rails ahead of Mush. Johnstone, however, came through again to win by the narrowest of verdicts from the favorite, Nirvana, and Burkhill on Northland got third place. Johnstone rode brilliantly and deserved his very popular win.

The course was in excellent condition and very fast times were recorded. In the mile and five furlongs Monarchism beat Black Diamond's Kiangwan record by ten and two-fifths seconds, according to the official time. It is an unusual distance, not often run, and the old record probably was made on a slow track.

In the opening race Swanee was only 1 3/5 secs. outside the record. The pony led from start to finish while The Starling was a surprise second, paying close on \$80 for a place. Recommendation was a favored third.

Johnstone, who was the most successful jockey of the afternoon, brought home the winner in the second race in one style against Giant Dahlia, ridden by Burkhill. Wynona, a hot favorite, was third.

The one steeplechase of the day proved to be an easy win for Ashfield with the owner up, and before the big race Burkhill reversed the tables on Johnstone by coming home on Monarchism against Sir Lamerock with The Caperadole in third place.

In the last three races there were two upsets from the popular fancy, Peronne, with "Teddy" McBain up, scoring an easy win from Surprise (Johnstone) and Railway (Liu)—the latter paying his supporters \$55 odd from Johnstone on Battle Dawn while in the seventh race, McBain on Victor deadheated with Vida on Anticipation.

Anticipation, which afterwards beat Victor in a run-off, was sold to Mr. Benbow Rows for \$610.

The results in detail follow:

	H.Cap.
Sgt. Wheen	29 — 29
Capt. Gaskin	23 18% 20.01
Cpt. Bowman	15 — 15
" B' Class	
Gnr. Wienberg*	27 — 127
Cpl. Hubbard	27 3% 226.19
Gnr. Donnelly	26 3% 25.22
" Allen	19 — 19
" Turner	19 — 19
" Cannan	17 — 17
" Newman	17 — 17
" Jackson	16 — 16
" Jones	15 — 15
Sergt. Stagg	15 — 15
Gnr. Johnston	14 — 14
Sergt. Thorpe	12 2% 11.64
Gnr. Waddell	10 — 10

* Winner of Cup.

\$ Winner of Spoon.

* Future Handicap 3%.

Shooting

B' Company (British) S.V.C.
In connection with the above unit's annual rifle meeting which is being held during the week-end the following is the draw for the Ladies' Competition:

Ladies	Champions
Mrs. Taylor	Sergt. J. S. Graham
Miss Nuria	Pte. A. Cheetham
Mrs. J. H. Crocker	Pte. T. Orton
Mrs. H. Lambert	Pte. Haslam
Mrs. F. J. Gayes	Pte. W. C. Divers
Mrs. E. G. Barnes	Pte. H. Crowther
Miss Lilian Dawson	L-Cpl. R. W. Burton
Mrs. N. A. Vilou	Lt. J. H. Crocker
Dakki	
Miss F. Ferris	Pte. R. H. Felgate
Miss Brand	Pte. F. J. Brand
Mrs. A. Russell	Pte. P. H. Weston
Miss Amy Ambrone	L-Cpl. E. Kilner
Mrs. M. B. Anderson	Cpl. F. W. Ambrose
Mrs. H. Lambert	Pte. E. Evans
Mrs. A. J. Stewart	2-Lt. V. H. Lanigan
Miss M. Oliveira	Pte. H. G. Evans
Miss Chatham	Col. Sgt. F. J. W. Melville
Mrs. J. E. Cameron	Pte. H. A. Gray
Mrs. G. F. Duddridge	Pte. F. J. Gayes
Mrs. H. C. Pullen	Pte. J. Tomlinson
Miss U. Knight	Pte. D. W. F. Jones
Miss L. J. Hedd	Pte. E. G. Barnes
Mrs. H. Moore	Pte. J. Stoddart
Miss Bradford	Pte. F. W. Moore
Mrs. V. H. Lan	Pte. F. Keenor
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Mrs. J. E. Cameron	Pte. H. A. Gray
Mrs. G. F. Duddridge	Pte. F. J. Gayes
Mrs. H. C. Pullen	Pte. J. Tomlinson
Miss U. Knight	Pte. D. W. F. Jones
Miss L. J. Hedd	Pte. E. G. Barnes
Mrs. H. Moore	Pte. J. Stoddart
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Miss L. J. Hedd	Pte. E. G. Barnes
Mrs. H.	

and technical knowledge than the old form of competition.

The only trouble was that the average spectator was at a loss as to where the fine points came in. A panting fireman would be rolling up a length of hose and his watching comrades would go into ecstasies, cheering themselves hoarse. They knew just what difficulties he was surmounting, whereas to anybody else he was just rolling—and, if you were close enough, muttering words which may stand for certain terrestrial fire appliances, but did not sound very like it—and only rolling.

However, it was not an exhibition for the popular amusement, but a test of firemen's skill and as such it was a great success. A matter which upset calculations considerably was that of hose. The men had been practising with old lengths, which roll like a watch-spring. In the competition they were served out with new stuff, which rolls somewhat less easily than the P. and O. flagstaff.

Another trouble was the water pressure. The times would have been different if the pressure had been greater. Hose was hauled over angles and desperate calls made for water which came not, for the pressure was not sufficient to force the stream over the kink. In some cases a single shake would do it, but again a feverish fireman nearly shook his arms off before securing that which he calls for at fires and competitions.

There was quite a big crowd present, despite the fact that the display was held later than usual and at a time when there was more doing to attract people elsewhere, and the exhibition was thoroughly enjoyed. The usual presentation was dispensed with, but after the competition several Councilors, the officials, insurance agents and others inspected the gear.

Mush Out-Races

Nirvana In Leger

(Continued from Page 1)

Winners allowed 5 lbs. Any Derby Winner 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative—1 mile.

Ibs.

Mr. John Johnstone's ches.

Sandy, Mr. Johnstone. 140—1

Sir Paul's grey Giant Dahlia.

Mr. C. R. Burkhill. 155—2

Mr. Singer's grey Wynona.

Mr. Heard. 145—3

Also ran.—Peter Pleman (Knoll).

The Gift (E. B. McBain), Snider

Zoo (Vida), Pingwu Chief (Moller),

The Canny Bird (Hayes).

One and a half lengths: two lengths. Time, 2.05.

Parimutuel, for win \$43.20.

Places, 1st \$12.10, 2nd \$7.90, 3rd \$6.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 55, 2nd 141, 3rd 137.

2.—The Grand Stand Steeplechase.

Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50.

3rd Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies.

Weight 155 lbs. Winners of the Grand National and/or the Challenge Cup, since January 1, 1916, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs.—2½ miles.

Ibs.

Mr. Henry Morris' grey

Ashfield, Mr. H. E.

Morris. 155—1

Mr. Ezra's grey Nomadic.

Mr. Ezra. 155—2

Mr. Ezra's black Cossack.

Mr. J. A. Hayes. 155—3

Also ran.—Peter (Johnstone), Ye

Illusionist (Boyd), The Doc (Rowe).

Three lengths: many.

Parimutuel, for win \$15.40.

Places, 1st \$6.80, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$11.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 71, 2nd 141, 3rd 52.

4.—The Royal Stakes.—Value \$300.

2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25,

if 5 or more starters. For China Ponies.

Weight for inches as per scale. Champion

Winners, 10 lbs. extra. Ponies

that have not won a race of 9

furlongs and over allowed 5

lbs.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Ibs.

Mr. Perchang's grey Monarch-

ism, Mr. C. R. Burkhill. 155—1

Messrs. Toog and Spearman's

dun Sir Lamerock, Mr.

Johnstone. 155—2

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's

br. The Capercaille.

Mr. Hill. 160—3

Also ran.—Wakefield (Stewart),

House Boy (C. T. Chu), The Raider

(Lion), The Trader (Dalglish),

Lille (Knoll), Milkway (T. U. Yin),

Charlemagne (L. Ezra), Rio Col-

rada (MacKinnon).

A neck: half a length. Time,

2.39 4-5.

Parimutuel, for win \$51.30.

Places, 1st \$9.60, 2nd \$6.70, 3rd \$5.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 638,

2nd 566, 3rd 633.

5.—The Kiangwan St. Leger.—Value

\$1,000. 2nd Pony \$250. 3rd

Pony \$100, if 5 or more

starters. For China Ponies that

have never been raced previous

to January 1, 1916. Weight for

inches as per scale. Any Derby

or St. Leger winners, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of two or more races, 2 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 7 lbs.—1 ¼ miles.

Ibs.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's

grey Mash, Mr. John-

stone. 150—1

Mr. Pay's br. Nirvana, late

King Alec, Mr. Heard. 157—2

Mr. Day's grey Northland,

Mr. C. R. Burkhill. 155—3

Also ran.—Billy (Hill), Magni-

am (J. I. Ezra), Cranfield

(Stewart), Galloway (Liou), Tal-

phyo (Vida), Sentry (Hayes),

Candlelight (Moller).

A head: half a length. Time,

2.54 2-5.

Parimutuel, for win \$23.70.

Places, 1st \$8.30, 2nd \$6.60, 3rd

\$11.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 68, 2nd

310, 3rd 72.

6.—The Blackrock Maiden Plate.

Value \$250. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd

Pony \$25, if 5 or more starters.

For China Ponies that have

never won a race. Weight for

inches as per scale. Unplaced

Ponies allowed 3 lbs. Subscription

Grimms allowed 5 lbs.

Allowances accumulative.—3

mile.

Ibs.

Mr. Perny's grey Peronne.

Mr. McBain. 142—1

Mr. Robson's grey Surplice.

Mr. Johnstone. 152—2

Mr. Ezra's ches. Silverwood,

Mr. I. Ezra. 152—3

Also ran.—The Lapwing (Hill),

Pete (Hayes), Kuroshio (Nagai).

Many lengths: three. Time, 1.32

4-5.

Parimutuel, to win \$38. Places,

1st \$11.10, 2nd \$6.50, 3rd \$8.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 67,

2nd 42, 3rd 513.

7.—The November Selling Plate.

Value \$400. 2nd Pony \$100.

3rd Pony \$50, if 5 or more

starters. For China Ponies.

Winner to be sold for \$200.

Weight for inches as per scale;

If entered to be sold for \$100,

allowed 5 lbs; if entered to be

sold for \$50, allowed 10 lbs.

9 furlongs.

Ibs.

Mr. Three Stars' bay Antici-

pation, Mr. F. R. Vida. 145—1

Mr. Dick Turpin's ches.

Viator, Mr. E. B. Mc-

Bain. 137—1

Mr. Kassing's ches. Loofield.

Mr. J. Liou. 147—3

Also ran.—Mechanism (Stewart),

Alleyway (J. I. Ezra), Moana (T. U. Yin), Sir Nigel (Knoll), Dragon

Dragon (C. T. Hu), The Nautical Bird (C. R. Burkhill), Grinton (T. L. Hu).

Dead heat: two lengths—Time,

2.23 2-5.

Parimutuel, to win \$32.50.

(Anticipation). \$8.50.

Places, 1st \$7.50, 2nd \$4.50.

\$22.70 (Anticipation), 3rd \$12.60.

Cash sweep, 1st tickets No. 454

and 747, 3rd 10.

8.—The Hermitage Handicap.

Value \$300. 2nd Pony 75. 3rd

Pony \$50, if 5 or more starters.

For China Ponies.—1 ½ miles.

Ibs.

Mr. Cloud's white Railway,

Mr. J. Liou. 142—1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's

brown The Capercaillie,

Mr. W. Hill. 159—2

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey

Battie